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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Occupations through 2000: growers and decliners

The cover article of last month's Labor Bulletin looked at projected employment levels for South Dakota's industries through the year 2000. Those changes in industry employment levels which were discussed, together with changes in the staffing patterns within industries, are what drive changes in the employment levels of occupations. In this month's article, we will take a look at the occupations which will note the largest increases and decreases in employment levels as a result of those industry trends. This article concentrates just on changes in the employment levels of occupations as they are tied to industry trends and does not include other factors that influence the overall outlook of occupations, such as job openings which will occur because of the retirement of current workers or the supply of workers expected to be available to take future jobs.

"Are you looking for anything special today?"

Projected to note the greatest growth are retail salespersons. Employment in that occupation is projected to increase 1,855 to a level of 10,795 by the year 2000. Pushing this occupation to its number one ranking in employment growth are two major factors. The first is that this is one of South Dakota's larger occupations, so even a rather modest 1.6 annual percentage growth equates to a substantial actual employment growth. The second factor is that, as discussed in last month's Labor Bulletin, general merchandise stores are one of the industries projected to note the greatest growth through 2000. Retail salespersons are the most significant occupation within that industry, accounting for 34.9 percent of all general merchandise store employment.

Registered nurses are projected to note the second largest employment increase through the year 2000, increasing 1,775 to a level of 6,615. This increase is again tied to the industry trends discussed last month. The health services industry is projected to note greater growth than any other South Dakota industry through the year 2000. That growth, together with a trend toward a substitution of registered nurses for other health care personnel, will give this occupation its high employment growth.

"Are you ready to order now?"

Noting the third largest growth in employment from 1987 to the year 2000 in South Dakota will be waiters and waitresses. Here again, the sheer number of workers in this occupation in the state makes even a modest percentage growth equate to a large jump in actual employment. Employment of waiters and waitresses in 1987 was 11,155. That level is projected to increase 1,750 by the year 2000, to a level of 12,905. If you remember from last month's article, the eating and drinking establishment industry was slated as the second largest growth industry. And waiters and waitresses account for 46.4 percent of all employment in this industry--more than any other occupation.

Employment of nursing aides and orderlies is projected to increase 1,325 to a level of 6,625 by the year 2000. Here again, the health services industry with its number two ranking in industry employment growth is behind a related employment growth in an occupation.

An employment increase of 1,265 is projected for janitors and cleaners through the year 2000, when that occupation is expected to reach an employment level of 8,055 in the state. Growth among business services firms which provide contract cleaning services to dwellings and other buildings will account for most of the growth in this occupation.

Also projected to note substantial employment growth through the next 13 years are general managers and top executives. Employment in that occupation is expected to

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increase 1,185 to a level of 8,570. As businesses continue to become larger and more complex, and many move away from the small "mom and pop" operations of the past, more people whose time is devoted solely to management will be needed.

Keeping those 18 wheels rolling

Last month's Labor Bulletin article also discussed growth in the trucking and warehousing industry. Closely tied to that industry is the heavy truck driver occupation. Employment in this occupation is projected to increase to a level of 7,500 by the year 2000, an increase of 1,185. That industry and occupation growth are the effect of the demise of the railroad nationwide and the resulting gap in the need for transporting goods and services which trucking has filled. The growth of South Dakota's manufacturing industry has also impacted this occupation and the trucking industry. Greater manufacturing activity in the state has meant a greater need for both the importing into the state of products used in manufacturing and processing, and the exporting of finished products.

General office clerks and general secretaries are also projected to note employment increases through the year 2000, of 1,005 and 980 respectively. Here again, the increasing complexity of the business place and the amount of paperwork involved in everyday operation will necessitate the addition of workers in these two clerical occupations.

"Will this be cash, check or charge?"

An employment increase of 880 is projected for cashiers, whose occupation will reach an employment level of 6,410 by the year 2000. An increase in the general merchandise retail trade industry, which has been discussed, will contribute a fair portion of this growth. Future growth in this occupation would very likely be even greater if it were not for the recent trend toward more self-service in many industries.

Hand assemblers and fabricators is another occupation for which a substantial employment increase is projected. Employment in that occupation is projected to increase from a 1987 level of 2,475 to a level of 3,225, a growth of 750 over the 13-year period. Although the greater automation of the work place has meant that fewer workers are needed in some assembly occupations, hand assemblers and fabricators are an exception. The work they do, in many cases, cannot be done by a machine, such as putting together a garden tractor or the hand assembly needed on cabinets.

Growth is also projected for the licensed practical nurse occupation, in which employment is expected to increase 730 to a 2000 employment level of 2,765. It was mentioned above that there has been a substitution of registered nurses for other health care personnel. But that practice has had the largest influence on staffing patterns in hospitals. If these past trends continue, it is true that registered nurses will constitute a larger share and licensed practical nurses a smaller share of employment in hospitals. But projections indicate that licensed practical nurses will become more prevalent in nursing homes, at a rate greater than for registered nurses. Demand for licensed practical nurses will also be found in other types of non-hospital health care facilities, such as personal care facilities, psychiatric hospitals, private duty nursing, home care settings, physicians' offices, walk-in clinics, and health maintenance organizations.

"What are heifers selling for today?"

The occupation projected to note the greatest employment decline through the year 2000 is farmers. Employment of farmers in South Dakota is projected to decrease 9,895 from 1987 to a level of 21,400 by the year 2000. Farm workers are projected to note the second largest decrease, of 960. Together with a poor farm economy in which farmers are finding it difficult and often impossible to make a profit after subtracting high operating costs, the number of workers in these occupations is also continuing to be impacted by the greater mechanization of farming. The trend toward larger and more advanced farm implements and other farming and ranching equipment has made it possible for fewer workers to handle the same amount, or even more, land and livestock.

Employment of electrical and electronic assemblers is projected to note a decline of 280 by the year 2000, which would mean an employment level of 915. This decline is closely tied to the greater automation of the plant which does electronics manufacturing, and the capability of the machine to do what used to require a human.

An employment decline is also projected for butchers and meatcutters. Employment is this occupation is projected to decrease 245 to a level of 3,165 by the year 2000. This is tied to the overall employment decrease in the food and kindred product manufacturing industry which was discussed last month. Butchers and meatcutters make up over 40 percent of all employment in this industry--much more than any other occupation.

Who's minding the kids?

Private household childcare workers are projected to note an employment decline of 185 through the year 2000, falling to a level of 1,055. As was discussed last month, there has been a shift toward the care of children in day care centers, and away from the care of children by private household workers.

An employment decline of 90 is projected for sales route drivers. That decline will bring employment in this occupation to a level of 530. This decrease is due largely to a change in business practices nationwide of those firms which employ sales route drivers. While many businesses in the past have employed sales route drivers, who have responsibility for both selling and delivering product lines, businesses are now separating those duties and are employing sales workers to sell products and truck drivers to deliver products.

Another occupation for which an employment decline is projected is industrial truck and tractor operators (such as fork lift operators). Employment in that occupation is projected to decline 80, to a level of 460 by the year 2000. Declines in this occupation will be caused by greater automation being utilized in the work place to move material from one place to another. Also, there is a trend toward businesses having fewer distribution centers and instead distributing goods from one central location.

The remaining occupation in the list of the ten greatest employment losses is agricultural purchasing agents. As with the two occupations noting the greatest employment declines, this occupation will continue to be hurt by the poor agricultural economy. Another contributing factor is the decline of the small, rural grain elevator.

South Dakota's Labor Market in September

Nonfarm employment was 269,400 in September, noting an increase of 1,900 jobs from year-ago employment levels.

The job increases in government were concentrated in state and local education, which increased 700 and 400 respectively. The addition of work study students to payrolls earlier this year than last year accounted for most of the increase. The trade industry posted an increase of 900 jobs from year-ago employment levels, largely within such retail trade establishments as auto dealers and service stations; food stores; and miscellaneous retail stores.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry increased its employment level by 700 jobs from year-ago employment levels. This growth was mainly due to greater workloads and corresponding staff increases in the division of credit agencies other than banks.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

The September 1989 nonfarm employment level was a decrease of 200 jobs (or 0.1 percent) over the month. As fall approached, the see-saw that the state's more seasonal industries ride started to tilt the other way, with some heading upward and others starting a descent. For example, the opening of public and private elementary and secondary schools in September increased employment in the education divisions of both state and local government, in the educational services sector, and in the transportation and public utilities industry (because of bus drivers). Federal government's increase of 400 jobs can also be attributed to the beginning of the school year, with school teachers and support staff being added back to Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school payrolls.

Meanwhile, the services industry noted a seasonal decrease of 900 jobs. The increase in the educational services division which was discussed above helped offset a 1,700 job decrease related to the ending of the tourism season. That ending also affected the retail trade industry as such businesses as drive-in restaurants, ice cream stands, and souvenir shops closed their doors for the upcoming winter months.

The South Dakota labor force in September was 365,400. There were 351,100 South Dakotans employed and 14,300 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, a decrease from the August rate of 4.2 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1989 (1)				September 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,828,000	117,498,000	6,330,000	5.1 (3)	121,842,000	115,474,000	6,368,000	5.2 (3)
South Dakota	365,400	351,100	14,300	3.9	358,700	345,200	13,500	3.8
Sioux Falls MSA	73,371	71,075	2,296	3.1	73,937	71,032	2,905	3.9
Rapid City MSA	40,338	38,806	1,532	3.8	39,431	37,470	1,961	5.0
Aurora	1,429	1,405	24	1.7	1,455	1,440	15	1.0
Beadle	9,544	9,236	308	3.2	10,177	9,899	278	2.7
Bennett	1,411	1,384	27	1.9	1,448	1,411	37	2.6
Bon Homme	3,681	3,512	169	4.6	3,432	3,362	70	2.0
Brookings	15,078	14,409	669	4.4	14,156	13,470	686	4.8
Brown	19,973	18,346	1,627	8.1	20,712	19,842	870	4.2
Brule	2,618	2,577	41	1.6	2,529	2,469	60	2.4
Buffalo	492	459	33	6.7	441	406	35	7.9
Butte	3,659	3,484	175	4.8	3,469	3,312	157	4.5
Campbell	1,109	1,103	6	0.5	1,140	1,128	12	1.1
Charles Mix	4,073	3,819	254	6.2	4,036	3,800	236	5.8
Clark	1,964	1,863	101	5.1	1,935	1,875	60	3.1
Clay	6,451	6,152	299	4.6	6,325	6,076	249	3.9
Codington	12,889	12,377	512	4.0	12,111	11,823	288	2.4
Corson	1,568	1,473	95	6.1	1,582	1,515	67	4.2
Custer	4,504	4,368	136	3.0	4,489	4,323	166	3.7
Davison	9,763	9,621	142	1.5	9,165	9,031	134	1.5
Day	3,599	3,371	228	6.3	3,451	3,362	89	2.6
Deuel	2,131	2,101	30	1.4	2,213	2,129	84	3.8
Dewey	2,288	2,096	192	8.4	1,967	1,818	149	7.6
Douglas	1,757	1,727	30	1.7	1,755	1,725	30	1.7
Edmunds	2,079	1,996	83	4.0	2,169	2,052	117	5.4
Fall River	3,638	3,443	195	5.4	3,455	3,373	82	2.4
Faulk	1,294	1,276	18	1.4	1,188	1,173	15	1.3
Grant	4,410	4,256	154	3.5	4,165	4,001	164	3.9
Gregory	2,572	2,513	59	2.3	2,423	2,358	65	2.7
Haakon	1,193	1,163	30	2.5	1,163	1,146	17	1.5
Hamlin	2,385	2,314	71	3.0	2,377	2,250	127	5.3
Hand	2,050	2,006	44	2.1	2,010	1,993	17	0.8
Hanson	1,407	1,374	33	2.3	1,390	1,325	65	4.7
Harding	832	817	15	1.8	813	806	7	0.9
Hughes	8,814	8,563	251	2.8	8,921	8,663	258	2.9
Hutchinson	4,298	4,183	115	2.7	4,210	4,140	70	1.7
Hyde	910	824	86	9.5	923	883	40	4.3
Jackson	1,759	1,676	83	4.7	1,705	1,665	40	2.3

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1989 (1)				September 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,205	1,181	24	2.0	1,120	1,073	47	4.2
Jones	739	727	12	1.6	745	735	10	1.3
Kingsbury	2,880	2,785	95	3.3	2,714	2,617	97	3.6
Lake	5,334	4,870	464	8.7	5,233	5,004	229	4.4
Lawrence	11,901	11,360	541	4.5	10,940	10,470	470	4.3
Lincoln	7,674	7,502	172	2.2	7,317	6,984	333	4.6
Lyman	1,607	1,563	44	2.7	1,619	1,579	40	2.5
McCook	2,863	2,795	68	2.4	2,815	2,745	70	2.5
McPherson	1,487	1,437	50	3.4	1,566	1,509	57	3.6
Marshall	2,259	2,212	47	2.1	2,343	2,271	72	3.1
Meade	10,066	9,735	331	3.3	9,482	9,077	405	4.3
Mellette	885	855	30	3.4	922	900	22	2.4
Miner	1,585	1,564	21	1.3	1,551	1,544	7	0.5
Minnehaha	73,371	71,075	2,296	3.1	73,937	71,032	2,905	3.9
Moody	3,291	3,179	112	3.4	3,372	3,275	97	2.9
Pennington	40,338	38,806	1,532	3.8	39,431	37,470	1,961	5.0
Perkins	2,358	2,328	30	1.3	2,425	2,380	45	1.9
Potter	1,528	1,463	65	4.3	1,461	1,416	45	3.1
Roberts	4,577	4,314	263	5.7	4,591	4,370	221	4.8
Sanborn	1,138	1,132	6	0.5	1,113	1,098	15	1.3
Shannon	2,314	2,089	225	9.7	2,517	2,221	296	11.8
Spink	3,707	3,565	142	3.8	3,659	3,584	75	2.0
Stanley	1,560	1,471	89	5.7	1,525	1,483	42	2.8
Sully	801	786	15	1.9	804	794	10	1.2
Todd	2,861	2,574	287	10.0	2,699	2,478	221	8.2
Tripp	3,465	3,394	71	2.0	3,321	3,239	82	2.5
Turner	4,370	4,272	98	2.2	4,085	4,013	72	1.8
Union	6,055	5,724	331	5.5	5,741	5,480	261	4.5
Walworth	3,000	2,870	130	4.3	2,963	2,866	97	3.3
Yankton	11,579	11,260	319	2.8	10,748	10,480	268	2.5
Ziebach	992	933	59	5.9	1,032	1,000	32	3.1

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.4. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

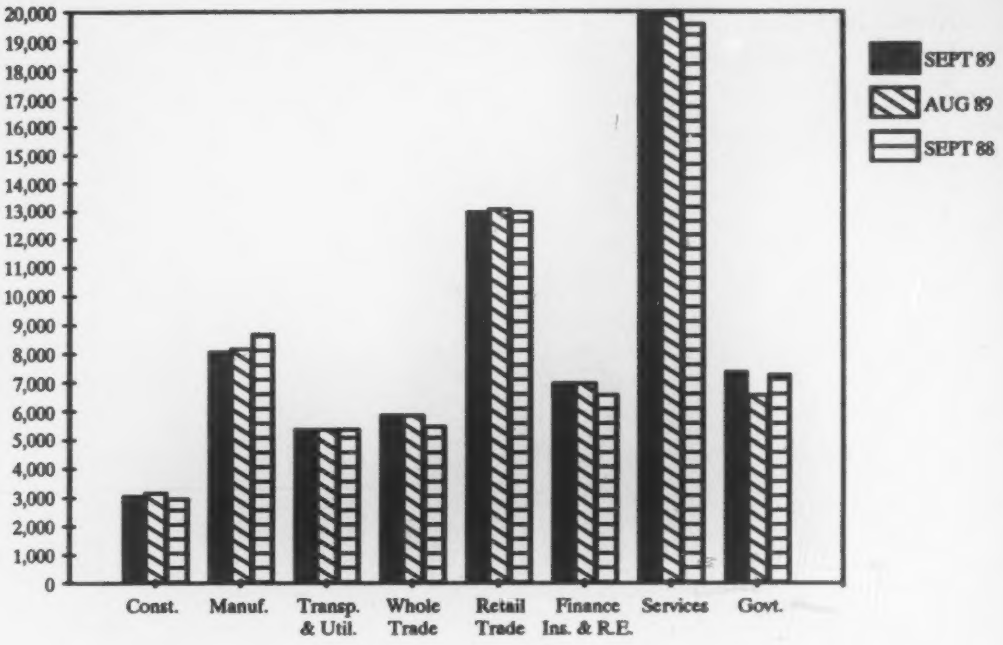
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	269,400	269,600	267,500	-0.1	0.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	210,800	213,000	210,100	-1.0	0.3
MINING	2,700	2,700	2,700	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,600	11,900	11,200	-2.5	3.6
MANUFACTURING	29,900	30,200	31,200	-1.0	-4.2
Durable Goods	15,900	16,100	17,300	-1.2	-8.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8,900	9,000	10,500	-1.1	-15.2
Nondurable Goods	14,100	14,100	13,900	0.0	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	8,000	7,700	-1.3	2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	3,000	0.0	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,100	13,700	14,100	2.9	0.0
Transportation	8,700	8,200	8,500	6.1	2.4
Communication	3,100	3,100	3,300	0.0	-6.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,400	2,300	-4.2	0.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,100	72,000	70,200	-1.3	1.3
Wholesale Trade	17,900	18,000	17,600	-0.6	1.7
Durable Goods	8,200	8,300	8,000	-1.2	2.5
Nondurable Goods	9,700	9,700	9,600	0.0	1.0
Retail Trade	53,200	54,000	52,600	-1.5	1.1
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,100	9,000	9,100	1.1	0.0
Food Stores	7,900	7,900	7,800	0.0	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,400	15,500	14,700	-0.6	4.8
Finance	9,800	9,800	9,200	0.0	6.5
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,600	0.0	0.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,800	4,700	4,300	2.1	11.6
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,700	3,500	0.0	5.7
SERVICES	66,100	67,000	66,000	-1.3	0.2
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	18,900	20,600	19,400	-8.3	-2.6
Personal and Business	8,600	8,600	8,900	0.0	-3.4
Medical and Health Services	25,600	25,800	24,800	-0.8	3.2
Hospitals	11,900	12,000	11,100	-0.8	7.2
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,700	13,800	13,700	-0.7	0.0
Educational Services	4,300	3,500	4,300	22.9	0.0
Social Services	4,700	4,700	4,500	0.0	4.4
Membership Organizations	8,700	8,500	9,100	2.4	-4.4
GOVERNMENT	58,500	56,700	57,400	3.2	1.9
Federal	10,900	10,500	10,900	3.8	0.0
State	15,900	16,700	15,100	-4.8	5.3
State Education	7,000	5,700	6,300	22.8	11.1
Local	31,700	29,500	31,400	7.5	1.0
Local Education	18,100	14,200	17,700	27.5	2.3

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

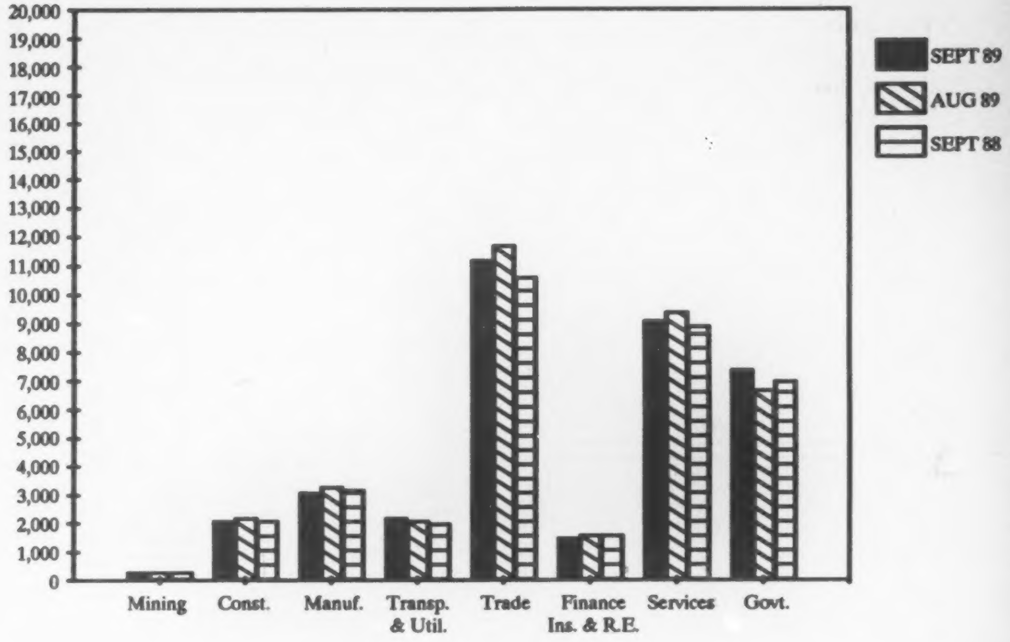


	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	69,800	69,300	69,400	0.7	0.6
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,100	3,200	3,000	-3.1	3.3
MANUFACTURING	8,100	8,200	8,700	-1.2	-6.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,400	5,400	0.0	0.0
TRADE	18,900	18,900	18,600	0.0	1.6
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,500	0.0	7.3
Retail Trade	13,000	13,100	13,000	-0.8	0.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,000	7,000	6,600	0.0	6.1
SERVICES	19,900	19,900	19,600	0.0	1.5
GOVERNMENT	7,400	6,600	7,300	12.1	1.4

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,900	37,300	35,600	-1.1	3.7
MINING	300	300	300	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,200	2,100	-4.5	0.0
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,300	3,200	-6.1	-3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,200	2,100	2,000	4.8	10.0
TRADE	11,200	11,700	10,600	-4.3	5.7
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,000	0.0	15.0
Retail Trade	8,900	9,400	8,600	-5.3	3.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,600	1,600	-6.3	-6.3
SERVICES	9,100	9,400	8,900	-3.2	2.2
GOVERNMENT	7,400	6,700	7,000	10.4	5.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Private	175,100	177,600	174,300	34.3	34.7	34.1
Mining	2,200	2,300	2,300	43.8	42.6	42.2
Construction	9,500	9,700	9,300	42.5	42.8	41.7
Manufacturing	22,400	22,800	23,500	42.2	40.0	42.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,800	11,400	11,700	37.5	38.5	38.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,200	62,900	61,500	32.3	34.4	31.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,400	11,500	10,500	36.1	35.7	35.6
Services	55,600	57,100	55,500	30.4	30.5	30.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Total Private	$262.05	$255.74	$250.29	$7.64	$7.37	$7.34
Mining	533.92	512.48	508.09	12.19	12.03	12.04
Construction	427.13	411.74	404.49	10.05	9.62	9.70
Manufacturing	348.15	324.00	344.11	8.25	8.10	8.04
Transportation & Public Utilities	415.88	419.27	401:83	11.09	10.89	10.41
Wholesale & Retail Trade	201.55	206.74	192.80	6.24	6.01	6.14
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	280.14	267.75	257.39	7.76	7.50	7.23
Services	218.88	211.98	202.77	7.20	6.95	6.67

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,400	5,500	6,600	46.3	44.3	44.3
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,500	2,500	42.6	41.2	41.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$392.62	$369.91	$359.72	$8.48	$8.35	$8.12
Rapid City MSA	354.01	352.26	333.52	8.31	8.55	7.96

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988
Sex, Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
Male	1,183	760	673
Female	175	1,161	653
Race, Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
White	1,183	1,562	1,156
Nonwhite	175	359	170
Age, Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
Under 45	990	1,363	952
Over 45	368	558	374
2/Industry, Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
Mining	11	16	15
Construction	82	100	86
Manufacturing	528	604	287
Transportation & Public Utilities	49	82	216
Trade	293	411	270
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	42	53	46
Services	278	522	315
Government	75	133	91
2/Occupation, Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
Professional & Managerial	254	385	267
Clerical and Sales	309	446	355
Services	124	247	166
Processing	30	62	44
Machine Trade	50	57	59
Benchwork	338	374	116
Structural Work	135	188	166
Other	118	162	153
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,358	1,921	1,326
1-2 Weeks	196	293	226
3-4 Weeks	179	246	227
5-14 Weeks	594	932	552
15 Weeks & Over	389	450	321

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[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	938	1,303	946	-28.0	-.8
B. Weeks Compensated	5,780	9,511	5,630	-39.2	2.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$531,515	$836,701	$639,101	-36.5	-16.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$43,622,629	$44,098,264	$42,722,800	-1.1	2.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	9,598	8,421	9,485	14.0	1.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	6,510	4,509	6,613	44.4	-1.6
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	13,335	8,973	7,775	48.6	71.5

	September 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$167,956

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	September 1989 People	September 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	68	$15,776
J. Partial Employment	69	$5,451

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Labor Surplus Areas Announced

The U.S. Department of Labor recently announced the designation of Labor Surplus Areas. Those South Dakota areas so designated were Buffalo, Dewey and Shannon counties. To be designated as a labor surplus area, a county must have an average unemployment rate which is at least 20 percent above the national average unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years.

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	125.0	124.6	119.8	0.3	4.3
Industrial Production Index[2]	142.3	142.4	138.6	-0.1	2.7
Retail Trade Sales[3]	145,212	144,511	135,715	0.5	7.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,263	1,332	1,463	-5.2	-13.7
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.5	10.5	10.0	0.0	5.0

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

October 1989 Published November 1989

South Dakota's New Businesses Employ Over 4,000 Workers

In 1988, there were 1,589 new businesses in South Dakota. These new businesses accounted for over seven percent of all businesses within the state. These new businesses also provided employment for approximately 4,240 workers in 1988.

Meanwhile, there were 1,256 firms which were no longer in business (or business "deaths") in 1988. The loss of these firms meant a corresponding employment loss of 2,099.

But even when these business deaths are subtracted from business births, 1988 brought a net increase of 333 firms to the state. The net change in employment was an increase of 2,144 workers.

This information is based on South Dakota Department of Labor files of employers covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance laws. A business birth, a new business, occurs when a business first becomes liable under Unemployment Insurance laws. A business death occurs when a business is no longer liable under these laws. The data base of South Dakota's businesses covered by Unemployment Insurance captures information on approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's nonfarm wage and salaried workers. And, while this information base does not reflect all new business activity, in that it does not include those businesses not covered by Unemployment Insurance, it is a helpful guide in measuring South Dakota's economy.

The services industry accounted for the largest net increase in the number of firms, as well as the largest net change in employment. There were 151 more business births in the services industry than there were business deaths in 1988. These businesses provided jobs to 947 employees.

The retail industry added the second highest number of employees among all new businesses in 1988, with a net increase of 563 employees.

In South Dakota, most new businesses remain in business and grow. A good measure of the lasting effect of these businesses on the state's economy is to track them for a period of time to determine their survival rates and employment growth. Using data on births and deaths of businesses, survival rates for businesses in each of the major industries can be determined.

Business birth and death information has been collected since 1983 in South Dakota. Since this time, South Dakota's business births and deaths have always resulted in net employment increases.

A business is considered to have survived if it is still in operation two years after opening. Of those new businesses in 1983, 58 percent were still in business in 1985. From 1984 to 1986, the survival rate was 69 percent. And of those new businesses in 1985, 85 percent were still in business in 1987. The percentage of business births in 1986 which were still in business in 1988 in South Dakota was 85 percent.

Industry groups noting survival rates higher than the statewide average were: agriculture, forestry and fisheries; construction; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance and real estate.

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A Look At the Survival Rate of South Dakota's New Businesses

1988 Survival and Employment of New 1986 Businesses

	1986 Births	1988 Survival	Survival Rate	Avg. Employment of Surviving Firms 1986	Avg. Employment of Surviving Firms 1988	1988 Employment of Surviving Firms
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	29	25	86%	2.56	2.68	67
Mining	11	8	73%	14.00	11.13	89
Construction	234	202	86%	2.44	1.80	364
Manufacturing	71	60	85%	5.70	13.18	791
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	138	117	85%	2.50	3.77	441
Wholesale Trade	143	130	91%	2.11	2.70	351
Retail Trade	395	322	82%	3.53	4.78	1539
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	121	112	93%	1.63	1.83	205
Services	515	435	84%	2.76	4.67	2,031
Total	**1657**	**1411**	**85%**	**2.90**	**4.16**	**5,870**

***May not add due to rounding**

Not Only Surviving...But Growing

Of particular importance to the state's economy is the employment growth among surviving businesses. The average new business in 1988 employed about three people, compared to an average of nine people employed by all established privately owned businesses. Although new businesses in the state start small, those which survive usually grow as they phase into full operation. New businesses in 1986 that survived to 1988 employed an average of three people each at birth. Two years later, these surviving businesses averaged four people each.

Publication Available

Data on business births, deaths and survival rates is among the information included in the *1988 Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance* publication. In addition to this type of information, the *Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance* publication also provides information on average employment, average weekly wages and the number of businesses by industry for each county and the state, using 1988 data. It also contains a historical summary, covering the years 1984 through 1987. Additional information in the publication shows the size of business by industry. This publication, which is produced by the South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, is available. If you would like to receive a copy of this publication, please contact the Labor Market Information Center at the address below.

South Dakota Department of Labor
Labor Market Information Center
420 South Roosevelt Street
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730
(605) 622-2314

South Dakota's Labor Market in October

In October 1989, the nonfarm employment level rose to 270,900, an increase of 2,200 jobs (or 0.8 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

With the exception of manufacturing, each of the private industry groups and government posted employment increases over year-ago employment levels. The industry leaders in job growth were: wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Each of these industries added 900 jobs over year-ago levels. Government added 700 jobs from year-ago levels.

The wholesale and retail trade industry increased in the divisions of food stores; general merchandise stores; auto dealers and gas stations; and miscellaneous retail establishments.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry continued to grow in the division of credit agencies other than banks. This division added 500 jobs from year-ago levels. One of the reasons for the additional personnel was to accommodate the increasing workload.

The services industry posted increases in the divisions of medical and health (400 jobs); hotels, amusements, personal and business (300 jobs); and social services (100 jobs). The remaining 100 jobs were scattered throughout various sectors of the services industry.

State government posted 500 of the 700 job increase in government. This increase occurred in the division of state education, and can be attributed mostly to the hiring of more work study students and hourly student laborers than in the previous year.

The loss of jobs in the manufacturing industry was due in part to the closing of a large manufacturing firm. In addition to this closing, several manufacturing firms experienced gradual declines in employment over the year.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Total nonfarm employment from September to October 1989 increased 1,300 jobs (or 0.5 percent). The seasonal employment increase in government, specifically in state and local education, was caused by the addition of work study students and support staff to October payrolls. This large increase of 3,100 jobs offset the seasonal employment decrease in the private industry groups.

The manufacturing industry posted a 100 job increase. Most of this increase was noted in the food and kindred products division of the manufacturing industry with approximately half of the personnel added in the poultry processing sector. This is a traditional seasonal increase for the harvesting of poultry. Consumer demand for ducks, geese, and turkeys increase during the holiday season. The other half of the job increase was due to the addition of a new night shift in a large manufacturing firm.

The wholesale and retail trade industry posted an employment decrease of 1,000. The divisions posting seasonal decreases in this industry were mostly tourism related. The eating and drinking establishments and miscellaneous retail establishments posted the largest decreases.

The services industry posted a 100 job decrease over the month. Once again, the educational services increase of 800 jobs offset the seasonal decrease of jobs in this industry. The division posting the largest job decrease was hotels, amusements, personal and business.

The construction industry is noting expected seasonal decreases this time of year with the loss of 200 jobs over the month.

The South Dakota labor force in October 1989 was 368,000 with 353,700 South Dakotans employed and 14,200 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent; remaining the same as the September 1989 rate. The national unemployment rate of 5.3 percent also remained the same from September to October.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1989 (1)				October 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	124,416,000	118,194,000	6,222,000	5.0 (3)	122,432,000	116,250,000	6,182,000	5.0 (3)
South Dakota	368,000	353,700	14,200	3.9	360,000	346,000	13,900	3.9
Sioux Falls MSA	73,971	71,801	2,170	2.9	73,429	70,732	2,697	3.7
Rapid City MSA	40,835	39,203	1,632	4.0	39,262	37,260	2,002	5.1
Aurora	1,419	1,402	17	1.2	1,478	1,458	20	1.4
Beadle	9,584	9,164	420	4.4	9,609	9,250	359	3.7
Bennett	1,503	1,446	57	3.8	1,471	1,416	55	3.7
Bon Homme	3,587	3,560	27	0.8	3,481	3,439	42	1.2
Brookings	14,803	14,082	721	4.9	14,302	13,800	502	3.5
Brown	20,161	18,695	1,466	7.3	20,680	19,719	961	4.6
Brule	2,754	2,692	62	2.3	2,640	2,565	75	2.8
Buffalo	497	448	49	9.9	419	382	37	8.8
Butte	3,701	3,511	190	5.1	3,441	3,276	165	4.8
Campbell	1,165	1,118	47	4.0	1,119	1,110	9	0.8
Charles Mix	4,119	3,907	212	5.1	3,987	3,886	101	2.5
Clark	2,017	1,889	128	6.3	1,994	1,904	90	4.5
Clay	6,413	6,176	237	3.7	6,448	6,235	213	3.3
Codington	13,160	12,432	728	5.5	12,379	11,943	436	3.5
Corson	1,519	1,465	54	3.6	1,603	1,535	68	4.2
Custer	3,926	3,832	94	2.4	3,813	3,663	150	3.9
Davison	10,060	9,825	235	2.3	9,321	9,207	114	1.2
Day	3,516	3,360	156	4.4	3,605	3,398	207	5.7
Deuel	2,282	2,210	72	3.2	2,398	2,323	75	3.1
Dewey	2,423	2,248	175	7.2	1,963	1,875	88	4.5
Douglas	1,679	1,649	30	1.8	1,864	1,811	53	2.8
Edmunds	2,107	2,013	94	4.5	2,208	2,085	123	5.6
Fall River	3,568	3,380	188	5.3	3,516	3,287	229	6.5
Faulk	1,353	1,341	12	0.9	1,203	1,194	9	0.7
Grant	4,406	4,280	126	2.9	4,193	4,085	108	2.6
Gregory	2,596	2,507	89	3.4	2,503	2,424	79	3.2
Haakon	1,251	1,189	62	5.0	1,224	1,202	22	1.8
Hamlin	2,423	2,364	59	2.4	2,385	2,295	90	3.8
Hand	2,128	2,089	39	1.8	2,067	2,043	24	1.2
Hanson	1,419	1,399	20	1.4	1,450	1,428	22	1.5
Harding	843	831	12	1.4	863	852	11	1.3
Hughes	9,002	8,716	286	3.2	8,956	8,734	222	2.5
Hutchinson	4,178	4,109	69	1.7	4,403	4,247	156	3.5
Hyde	882	867	15	1.7	915	882	33	3.6
Jackson	1,656	1,614	42	2.5	1,612	1,550	62	3.8

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1989 (1)				October 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,297	1,238	59	4.5	1,116	1,103	13	1.2
Jones	773	709	64	8.3	739	724	15	2.0
Kingsbury	2,838	2,789	49	1.7	2,715	2,623	92	3.4
Lake	5,316	5,059	257	4.8	5,372	5,139	233	4.3
Lawrence	11,779	11,120	659	5.6	10,718	10,199	519	4.8
Lincoln	7,738	7,570	168	2.2	7,548	7,209	339	4.5
Lyman	1,685	1,554	131	7.8	1,693	1,649	44	2.6
McCook	2,858	2,801	57	2.0	2,930	2,813	117	4.0
McPherson	1,500	1,465	35	2.3	1,530	1,479	51	3.3
Marshall	2,482	2,285	197	7.9	2,383	2,297	86	3.6
Meade	10,071	9,666	405	4.0	9,296	9,012	284	3.1
Mellette	879	849	30	3.4	907	889	18	2.0
Miner	1,562	1,515	47	3.0	1,734	1,595	139	8.0
Minnehaha	73,971	71,801	2,170	2.9	73,429	70,732	2,697	3.7
Moody	3,412	3,217	195	5.7	3,465	3,335	130	3.8
Pennington	40,835	39,203	1,632	4.0	39,262	37,260	2,002	5.1
Perkins	2,370	2,348	22	0.9	2,492	2,470	22	0.9
Potter	1,473	1,451	22	1.5	1,450	1,430	20	1.4
Roberts	4,849	4,652	197	4.1	4,962	4,672	290	5.8
Sanborn	1,166	1,127	39	3.3	1,177	1,131	46	3.9
Shannon	2,447	2,232	215	8.8	2,575	2,322	253	9.8
Spink	3,804	3,700	104	2.7	3,694	3,646	48	1.3
Stanley	1,545	1,483	62	4.0	1,563	1,490	73	4.7
Sully	797	790	7	0.9	827	818	9	1.1
Todd	2,979	2,764	215	7.2	2,761	2,596	165	6.0
Tripp	3,560	3,498	62	1.7	3,397	3,274	123	3.6
Turner	4,466	4,357	109	2.4	4,265	4,133	132	3.1
Union	5,692	5,393	299	5.3	5,880	5,297	583	9.9
Walworth	3,001	2,892	109	3.6	2,998	2,870	128	4.3
Yankton	11,738	11,462	276	2.4	10,451	10,277	174	1.7
Ziebach	986	932	54	5.5	1,073	1,027	46	4.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

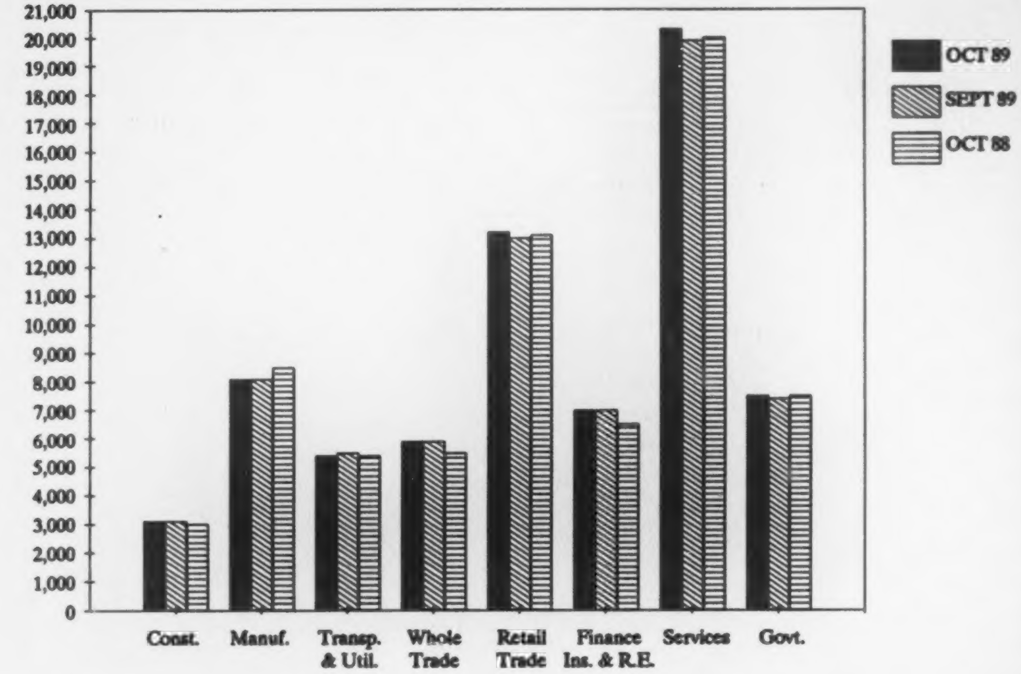
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	270,900	269,600	268,700	0.5	0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	209,800	211,000	208,400	-0.6	0.7
MINING	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,300	11,500	11,000	-1.7	2.7
MANUFACTURING	29,800	29,700	31,400	0.3	-5.1
Durable Goods	15,700	15,900	17,200	-1.3	-8.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8,800	8,900	10,400	-1.1	-15.4
Nondurable Goods	14,100	13,900	14,100	1.4	.0
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	7,700	8,000	3.9	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	3,000	2,900	3,000	3.4	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,000	14,100	14,000	-0.7	.0
Transportation	8,500	8,700	8,600	-2.3	-1.2
Communication	3,100	3,200	3,200	-3.1	-3.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	70,100	71,100	69,200	-1.4	1.3
Wholesale Trade	17,800	17,900	17,400	-0.6	2.3
Durable Goods	8,100	8,200	7,900	-1.2	2.5
Nondurable Goods	9,700	9,700	9,500	.0	2.1
Retail Trade	52,300	53,200	51,700	-1.7	1.2
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,200	9,100	9,200	1.1	.0
Food Stores	8,000	8,000	7,800	.0	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,500	15,400	14,600	0.6	6.2
Finance	9,800	9,800	9,200	.0	6.5
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,500	.0	2.2
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,800	4,800	4,300	.0	11.6
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,800	3,700	3,500	2.7	8.6
SERVICES	66,500	66,400	65,600	0.2	1.4
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	18,500	18,900	18,200	-2.1	1.6
Personal and Business	8,600	8,600	8,700	.0	-1.1
Medical and Health Services	25,400	25,600	25,000	-0.8	1.6
Hospitals	11,900	11,900	11,300	.0	5.3
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,500	13,700	13,700	-1.5	-1.5
Educational Services	5,100	4,300	5,100	18.6	.0
Social Services	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
Membership Organizations	8,900	9,000	9,000	-1.1	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	61,000	58,600	60,300	4.1	1.2
Federal	10,800	10,800	10,800	.0	.0
State	16,900	16,000	16,500	5.6	2.4
State Education	8,300	7,000	7,800	18.6	6.4
Local	33,300	31,700	32,900	5.0	1.2
Local Education	19,900	18,100	19,500	9.9	2.1

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

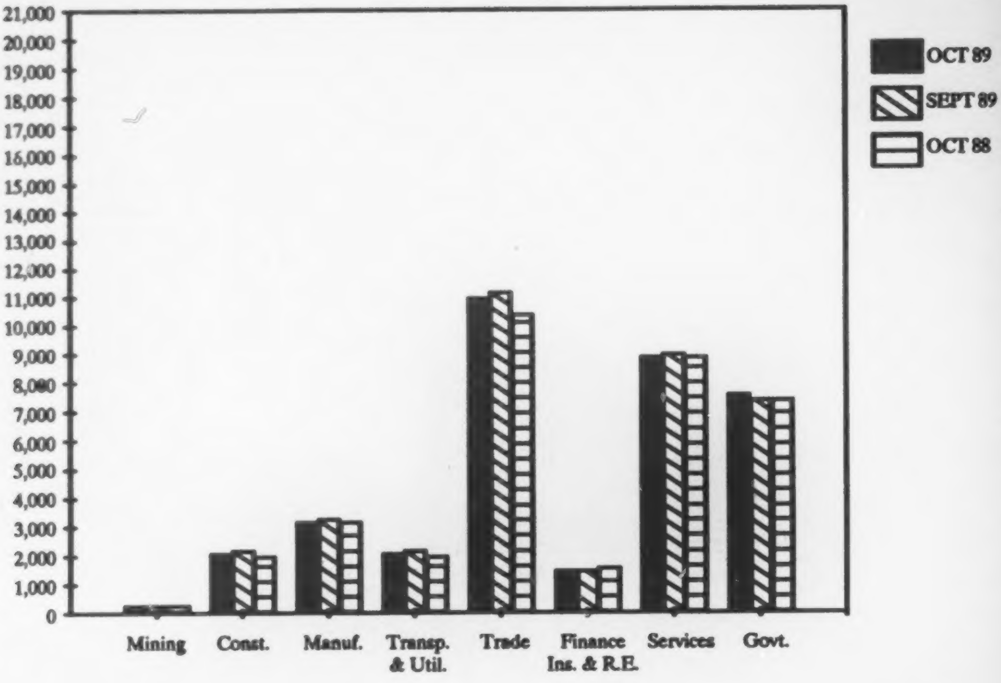


	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	70,700	69,900	69,600	1.1	1.6
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,100	3,100	3,000	.0	3.3
MANUFACTURING	8,100	8,100	8,500	.0	-4.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,500	5,400	-1.8	.0
TRADE	19,100	18,900	18,600	1.1	2.7
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,500	.0	7.3
Retail Trade	13,200	13,000	13,100	1.5	0.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,000	7,000	6,500	.0	7.7
SERVICES	20,300	19,900	20,000	2.0	1.5
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,400	7,500	1.4	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,800	37,100	35,700	-0.8	3.1
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,200	2,000	-4.5	5.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,300	3,200	-3.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,100	2,200	2,000	-4.5	5.0
TRADE	11,000	11,200	10,400	-1.8	5.8
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,300	2,000	-4.3	10.0
Retail Trade	8,800	9,000	8,400	-2.2	4.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,900	9,000	8,900	-1.1	.0
GOVERNMENT	7,600	7,400	7,400	2.7	2.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Private	173,700	175,000	172,500	34.3	34.2	34.4
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,300	43.9	43.5	42.1
Construction	9,200	9,400	9,200	42.8	42.5	42.0
Manufacturing	22,400	22,300	23,700	41.9	41.6	41.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,600	11,700	11,700	38.9	37.8	39.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,200	62,100	60,600	32.5	32.3	31.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,500	11,400	10,500	37.1	35.9	36.9
Services	55,500	55,800	54,500	29.7	30.5	31.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Total Private	$259.99	$260.95	$255.59	$7.58	$7.63	$7.43
Mining	530.75	529.83	509.83	12.09	12.18	12.11
Construction	419.01	422.03	410.34	9.79	9.93	9.77
Manufacturing	337.30	344.45	335.34	8.05	8.28	8.10
Transportation & Public Utilities	427.51	420.34	407.48	10.99	11.12	10.29
Wholesale & Retail Trade	204.10	201.88	197.49	6.28	6.25	6.23
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	276.02	270.69	274.54	7.44	7.54	7.44
Services	213.84	220.21	212.41	7.20	7.22	6.83

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,300	5,300	6,500	45.1	46.8	44.5
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	40.7	39.7	40.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$381.55	$398.74	$368.02	$8.46	$8.52	$8.27
Rapid City MSA	384.21	359.68	323.60	9.44	9.06	8.01

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

		NUMBER	
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
Sex, Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
Male	548	1,183	688
Female	809	175	704
Race, Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
White	1,185	1,183	1,244
Nonwhite	172	175	148
Age, Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
Under 45	965	990	1,018
Over 45	392	368	374
[2]Industry, Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
Mining	20	11	15
Construction	75	82	89
Manufacturing	555	528	308
Transportation & Public Utilities	38	49	188
Trade	263	293	313
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	58	42	58
Services	278	278	327
Government	70	75	94
[2]Occupation, Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
Professional & Managerial	252	254	263
Clerical and Sales	277	309	375
Services	131	124	173
Processing	29	30	42
Machine Trade	52	50	60
Benchwork	360	338	161
Structural Work	157	135	175
Other	99	118	143
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,357	1,358	1,392
1-2 Weeks	249	196	382
3-4 Weeks	162	179	156
5-14 Weeks	565	594	524
15 Weeks & Over	381	389	330

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,021	938	1,351	8.8	-24.4
B. Weeks Compensated	5,358	5,780	5,230	-7.3	2.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$488,136	$531,515	$450,384	-8.2	8.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$44,290,428	$43,622,629	$43,845,800	1.5	1.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,278	9,598	5,757	-34.6	9.0
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,078	6,510	4,525	-22.0	12.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	11,329	13,335	5,279	-15.0	114.6

	October 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$117,733

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	October 1989 People	October 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	59	$3,481
J. Partial Employment	50	$3,950

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	125.6	125.0	120.2	0.5	4.5
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.4	142.4	139.4	-0.7	1.4
Retail Trade Sales[3]	144,466	145,904	138,176	-1.0	4.6
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,420	1,268	1,532	12.0	-7.3
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.50	10.50	10.00	0.0	5.0

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

November 1989 Published December 1989

Who are South Dakota's Part-time Workers?

Approximately 91,000 people in South Dakota worked part-time in 1988. This was 26.5 percent of all employed South Dakotans in 1988.

Part-time workers are defined as those who work one to 34 hours per week. However, beyond that common factor, part-time workers differ a great deal, especially in their reasons for being employed part-time.

In 1988, there were 53,000 South Dakotans who worked part-time by choice. These workers include such people as students, homemakers who work only part-time in order to care for their children and semi-retired people who still want to work. Nationally, nearly 15 million of the 26 million part-time workers did so by choice.

However, not all part-time workers work part-time by choice. In 1988, 18,000 South Dakotans worked part-time due to economic reasons. These people wanted to work full-time, but had to accept part-time employment for economic reasons, or because part-time employment was all that was available.

Economic conditions which lead to part-time rather than full-time employment include decreasing product or service demand which in turn creates slack work periods, material shortages, or the beginning or ending of projects.

Some employers offer part-time employment to those seeking full-time positions. This also contributes to the number of employees who are working part-time for economic reasons. Also, during high demand periods (such as the Christmas season is for retailers) employers hire additional personnel. Other employers hire part-time workers in order to extend store hours.

The remaining 20,000 people who worked part-time in South Dakota in 1988 also did so not by choice, but for reasons other than economic. These people usually work full-time but only worked part-time because of unpaid time off for holidays, vacations, illness or work stoppages or because bad weather interrupted their work schedule.

Females made up approximately 57,000 (or 62.6 percent) of the 91,000 part-time workers in South Dakota. While males constituted 33,000 (or 36.3 percent) of the 91,000 part-time workers.

Approximately 36 percent of all South Dakota women who were employed in 1988 worked part-time, while only 18 percent of all employed men worked part-time. This difference reflects the fact that more women than men seek jobs with flexible schedules to accommodate household and childrearing responsibilities.

In addition, more women than men work in the services and retail trade industry. Because these are two of the larger industries in the state, and also because these industries hire more part-time workers than other industries in the state, it stands to reason that these industries would hire more women than men to meet their demand for part-time workers.

In 1988 16,000 youth, (those between the age of 16 and 19) were employed part-time. Although youth made up only 7.3 percent of the total labor force in 1988, they constituted 17.6 percent of all part-time workers. Most of these young part-time workers are high school or college students.

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Multipe Jobholders are a Growing Part of the American Labor Force

On the first page of this *Bulletin* we have examined part-time workers in South Dakota. In this article we will take a look at those people who have two or more jobs and are considered as multiple jobholders. Although there are no estimates of multiple jobholders on the state level, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a special national survey on multiple jobholders in May of 1989.

According to this survey more than 7.2 million people in the United States were working more than one job in May of 1989.

Of those 7.2 million multiple job holders, 3.1 million were women and 4.1 were men. The highest rates of multiple job holding among both men and women occurred among those in the 35-to 44-year age groups (7.4 and 6.8 percent, respectively). Married men were the most likely to work at more than one job, while married women were less likely to do so than were women without a spouse. Women who were widowed, divorced or separated had a high rate of multiple jobholding, at 7.2 percent.

Among the major industry groups, workers whose primary jobs were in public administration and the services industry had the highest multiple job holding rates (8.8 percent and 7.8 percent respectively).

Over 90 percent of the persons who worked at a second job in May 1989 did so in a nonagricultural industry. Nearly half of those holding a second nonagricultural wage and salary job were employed in the services industry and another one-fourth in retail trade.

Most dual jobholders work two or more jobs to pay bills

About 44 percent of the dual jobholders reported they worked at more than one job in order to meet regular expenses or pay off debts, and 16 percent said they were saving for the future. Another 15 percent said their reason for holding two or more jobs was to gain experience or build up a business.

The reasons given for holding more than one job varied greatly depending on sex and marital status. Single men and women were more likely than other groups to cite saving for the future as their reason for working at more than one job. The majority of widowed, divorced, or separated women cited either the need to meet regular expenses or paying off debts as their reason.

Since May 1985 (the last time dual jobholders were counted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) the number of workers holding more than one job has increased by 1.5 million nationwide.

As in the past, part-time jobholders continue to be a vital portion of both state and national labor markets. In addition to businesses' demand for part-time workers, more workers are working multiple jobs in order to save for a rainy day, increase their buying power, or meet regular budgetary demands.

The South Dakota Department of Labor

Wishes You and Your's a Very Prosperous

and Happy New Year!!!

South Dakota's Labor Market in November

In November 1989, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota was 270,100. This is an increase of 3,500 jobs (or 1.3 percent) from year-ago employment levels

All industry groups showed employment growth or remained relatively stable from year-ago levels.

The wholesale and retail trade industry posted a 1,300 job increase from year-ago levels and led all industries in job growth. Eight hundred of the job growth in trade was found in the retail division. The sectors of general merchandise/apparel stores; food stores; home furnishings; and miscellaneous retail stores accounted for the majority of this job increase.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry posted an increase of 900 jobs over year-ago employment levels. Credit agencies other than banks posted the majority of the 900 job increase with the addition of 500 jobs. Approximately half of the 200 job growth in the insurance carriers, agents and brokers division was due to the increased workload in a South Dakota branch office due to the closure of that firm's out of state branch office. Because of the subsequent increase in work in this South Dakota branch office, additional personnel were hired.

The services industry added an additional 600 jobs over year-ago employment levels. The medical and health division experienced an increase of 400 jobs. Some of this employment increase occurred because of continuing staff specializations, increases in the variety and frequency of treatment, and the addition of new programs (such as the swing bed program). In addition, the medical and health division is also experiencing some increased employment because of the care required by an aging population. Nursing homes and home health aide services also saw increased employment over the year.

Government noted a job increase of 600 jobs with state education experiencing an increase of 500 jobs. Most of this increase was due to the hiring of more work study students and hourly student laborers than in the previous year.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in November 1989 decreased 1,300 jobs (or -0.5 percent) over the month. The employment level for November was 270,100. This decrease is customary this time of year, with the state's more seasonal industries playing a big part in the decline.

The largest drop in jobs over the month occurred in the services industry (-1,100). The hotels and lodging, and amusement and recreation divisions experienced the majority of this job decrease as the tourism season winds down for the winter months. The amount of this decline is as seasonally expected and is following its normal pattern for this time of year.

The construction industry posted a drop of 900 jobs over the month. As with the services industry, most of this job decline was as seasonally expected.

As the holiday season approached there was a spurt of hiring, which boosted employment in the trade industry. Retail establishments in which employment was impacted the most were hardware stores, nurseries, department stores, grocery stores, miscellaneous food stores (such as cheese stores), clothing stores, drug stores, jewelry stores, hobby and toy stores, and florists. However, this increase was offset by the decrease in the eating and drinking establishment sector as summer tourism traffic dwindled off and winter began to settle in.

Local education in government posted a 400 job increase over the month. This increase is partially attributed to the hiring of support staff such as ticket takers and sellers and other personnel at athletic events. State education also increased slightly as late-hires (work study students and hourly student laborers) are added to November payrolls.

The South Dakota labor force in November was 361,800 with 347,600 South Dakotans employed and 14,200 unemployed. The November unemployment rate of 3.9 percent remained unchanged from the October unemployment rate.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1989 (1)				November 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	124,664,000	118,168,000	6,495,000	5.2(3)	122,639,000	116,314,000	6,325,000	5.2(3)
South Dakota	361,800	347,600	14,200	3.9	355,100	341,600	13,500	3.8
Sioux Falls MSA	75,426	72,874	2,552	3.4	73,847	71,017	2,830	3.8
Rapid City MSA	40,016	38,613	1,403	3.5	38,530	36,898	1,632	4.2
Aurora	1,336	1,323	13	1.0	1,451	1,411	40	2.8
Beadle	9,153	8,870	283	3.1	9,407	9,139	268	2.8
Bennett	1,509	1,448	61	4.0	1,404	1,351	53	3.8
Bon Homme	3,488	3,423	65	1.9	3,491	3,339	152	4.4
Brookings	14,396	13,710	686	4.8	14,259	13,693	566	4.0
Brown	19,974	18,690	1,284	6.4	20,163	19,329	834	4.1
Brule	2,673	2,630	43	1.6	2,546	2,496	50	2.0
Buffalo	442	420	22	5.0	391	366	25	6.4
Butte	3,516	3,383	133	3.8	3,435	3,184	251	7.3
Campbell	1,046	1,042	4	0.4	1,112	1,070	42	3.8
Charles Mix	3,889	3,747	142	3.7	3,847	3,714	133	3.5
Clark	1,864	1,749	115	6.2	1,871	1,799	72	3.8
Clay	6,481	6,231	250	3.9	6,395	6,138	257	4.0
Codington	13,101	12,269	832	6.4	12,431	12,046	385	3.1
Corson	1,440	1,397	43	3.0	1,565	1,485	80	5.1
Custer	3,562	3,447	115	3.2	3,725	3,636	89	2.4
Davison	9,995	9,727	268	2.7	9,409	9,224	185	2.0
Day	3,348	3,204	144	4.3	3,397	3,264	133	3.9
Deuel	2,214	2,079	135	6.1	2,311	2,222	89	3.9
Dewey	2,241	2,104	137	6.1	1,905	1,835	70	3.7
Douglas	1,589	1,517	72	4.5	1,726	1,669	57	3.3
Edmunds	2,101	1,966	135	6.4	2,141	2,012	129	6.0
Fall River	3,462	3,336	126	3.6	3,415	3,259	156	4.6
Faulk	1,217	1,206	11	0.9	1,153	1,140	13	1.1
Grant	4,399	4,167	232	5.3	4,128	3,999	129	3.1
Gregory	2,517	2,411	106	4.2	2,428	2,358	70	2.9
Haakon	1,185	1,158	27	2.3	1,187	1,139	48	4.0
Hamlin	2,419	2,291	128	5.3	2,328	2,223	105	4.5
Hand	2,025	1,962	63	3.1	1,966	1,932	34	1.7
Hanson	1,400	1,339	61	4.4	1,354	1,280	74	5.5
Harding	751	744	7	0.9	794	788	6	0.8
Hughes	9,003	8,733	270	3.0	9,052	8,860	192	2.1
Hutchinson	4,137	4,011	126	3.0	4,267	4,118	149	3.5
Hyde	946	937	9	1.0	859	851	8	0.9
Jackson	1,675	1,509	166	9.9	1,694	1,504	190	11.2

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1989 (1)				November 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,180	1,167	13	1.1	1,109	1,065	44	4.0
Jones	653	606	47	7.2	701	665	36	5.1
Kingsbury	2,708	2,634	74	2.7	2,600	2,518	82	3.2
Lake	5,301	4,964	337	6.4	5,572	5,340	232	4.2
Lawrence	11,297	10,886	411	3.6	10,803	10,272	531	4.9
Lincoln	7,546	7,296	250	3.3	7,471	7,237	234	3.1
Lyman	1,609	1,544	65	4.0	1,655	1,617	38	2.3
McCook	2,800	2,710	90	3.2	2,868	2,742	126	4.4
McPherson	1,452	1,389	63	4.3	1,481	1,392	89	6.0
Marshall	2,319	2,225	94	4.1	2,304	2,230	74	3.2
Meade	9,397	8,986	411	4.4	9,395	9,007	388	4.1
Mellette	815	761	54	6.6	813	773	40	4.9
Miner	1,652	1,564	88	5.3	1,573	1,503	70	4.5
Minnehaha	75,426	72,874	2,552	3.4	73,847	71,017	2,830	3.8
Moody	3,204	3,098	106	3.3	3,379	3,217	162	4.8
Pennington	40,016	38,613	1,403	3.5	38,530	36,898	1,632	4.2
Perkins	2,473	2,390	83	3.4	2,389	2,313	76	3.2
Potter	1,437	1,385	52	3.6	1,457	1,366	91	6.2
Roberts	4,963	4,671	292	5.9	4,739	4,566	173	3.7
Sanborn	1,041	1,032	9	0.9	1,118	1,078	40	3.6
Shannon	2,380	2,173	207	8.7	2,530	2,311	219	8.7
Spink	3,711	3,594	117	3.2	3,624	3,563	61	1.7
Stanley	1,589	1,524	65	4.1	1,566	1,524	42	2.7
Sully	769	758	11	1.4	787	776	11	1.4
Todd	3,018	2,825	193	6.4	2,802	2,657	145	5.2
Tripp	3,421	3,360	61	1.8	3,295	3,169	126	3.8
Turner	4,310	4,153	157	3.6	4,090	3,951	139	3.4
Union	5,412	5,102	310	5.7	5,211	4,971	240	4.6
Walworth	3,004	2,925	79	2.6	2,980	2,811	169	5.7
Yankton	11,474	11,278	196	1.7	10,433	10,231	202	1.9
Ziebach	945	905	40	4.2	976	949	27	2.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.4 and 5.4. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

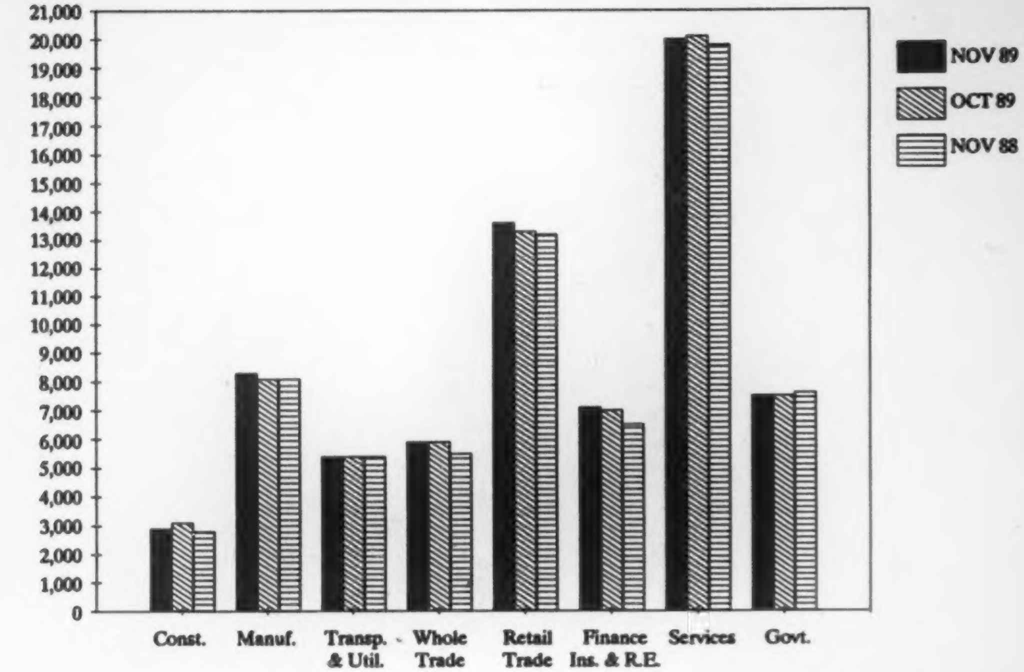
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	270,100	271,400	266,600	-0.5	1.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	208,900	210,400	205,900	-0.7	1.5
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,700	-3.7	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	10,400	11,300	9,300	-8.0	11.8
MANUFACTURING	29,900	29,900	30,900	.0	-3.2
Durable Goods	15,700	15,700	16,800	.0	-6.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8,800	8,800	10,000	.0	-12.0
Nondurable Goods	14,200	14,200	14,100	.0	0.7
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	8,000	8,100	.0	-1.2
Paper, Printing & Publishing	3,000	3,000	3,000	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,000	13,900	13,900	0.7	0.7
Transportation	8,600	8,600	8,500	.0	1.2
Communication	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	70,700	70,300	69,400	0.6	1.9
Wholesale Trade	17,900	17,800	17,400	0.6	2.9
Durable Goods	8,100	8,100	7,800	.0	3.8
Nondurable Goods	9,800	9,700	9,600	1.0	2.1
Retail Trade	52,800	52,400	52,000	0.8	1.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,900	9,200	9,800	7.6	1.0
Food Stores	8,000	8,000	7,900	.0	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,500	15,500	14,600	.0	6.2
Finance	9,900	9,800	9,200	1.0	7.6
Banking	4,700	4,600	4,500	2.2	4.4
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,900	4,800	4,400	2.1	11.4
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,700	3,500	.0	5.7
SERVICES	65,800	66,900	65,200	-1.6	0.9
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,600	18,600	17,700	-5.4	-0.6
Personal and Business	8,400	8,600	8,800	-2.3	-4.5
Medical and Health Services	25,500	25,700	25,100	-0.8	1.6
Hospitals	12,000	12,000	11,400	0.0	5.3
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,500	13,700	13,700	-1.5	-1.5
Educational Services	5,100	5,200	5,100	-1.9	.0
Social Services	4,800	4,800	4,600	.0	4.3
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,900	9,100	.0	-2.2
GOVERNMENT	61,200	61,000	60,600	0.3	1.0
Federal	10,800	10,800	10,800	.0	.0
State	16,900	16,900	16,500	.0	2.4
State Education	8,400	8,300	7,900	1.2	6.3
Local	33,500	33,300	33,300	0.6	0.6
Local Education	20,300	19,900	19,900	2.0	2.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

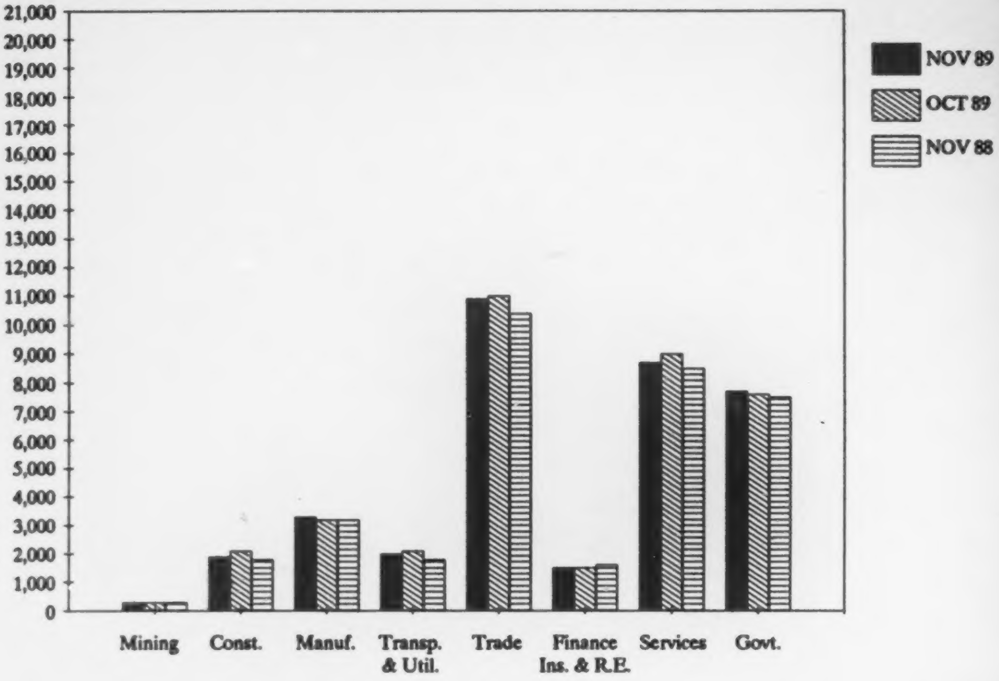


	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	70,800	70,600	68,900	0.3	2.8
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,900	3,100	2,800	-6.5	3.6
MANUFACTURING	8,300	8,100	8,100	2.5	2.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,400	5,400	.0	.0
TRADE	19,500	19,200	18,700	1.6	4.3
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,500	.0	7.3
Retail Trade	13,600	13,300	13,200	2.3	3.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,100	7,000	6,500	1.4	9.2
SERVICES	20,000	20,100	19,800	-0.5	1.0
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,500	7,600	.0	-1.3

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,300	36,800	34,900	-1.4	4.0
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,900	2,100	1,800	-9.5	5.6
MANUFACTURING	3,300	3,200	3,200	3.1	3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,100	1,800	-4.8	11.1
TRADE	10,900	11,000	10,400	-0.9	4.8
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,000	.0	10.0
Retail Trade	8,700	8,800	8,300	-1.1	4.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,700	9,000	8,500	-3.3	2.4
GOVERNMENT	7,700	7,600	7,500	1.3	2.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Total Private	173,300	174,100	170,200	33.5	34.1	33.6
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,200	42.0	43.6	41.7
Construction	8,500	9,200	7,700	38.2	42.6	39.4
Manufacturing	22,500	22,400	23,200	42.1	40.7	41.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,700	11,600	11,600	39.0	38.7	39.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,900	61,400	60,700	30.9	32.3	31.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,500	11,500	10,600	35.7	37.2	35.3
Services	55,200	55,900	54,100	30.0	30.0	30.5

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Total Private	$257.62	$260.52	$246.96	$7.69	$7.64	$7.35
Mining	515.34	528.43	502.49	12.27	12.12	12.05
Construction	383.91	424.72	382.97	10.05	9.97	9.[illegible]
Manufacturing	349.01	330.89	335.38	8.29	8.13	8.16
Transportation & Public Utilities	430.17	431.51	402.04	11.03	11.15	10.23
Wholesale & Retail Trade	194.98	204.46	192.20	6.31	6.33	6.20
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	273.11	276.40	255.57	7.65	7.43	7.24
Services	219.60	216.90	205.27	7.32	7.23	6.73

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,500	5,300	6,000	45.6	42.5	45.1
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	42.8	40.5	39.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$396.26	$367.20	$378.84	$8.69	$8.64	$8.40
Rapid City MSA	407.46	379.08	311.24	9.52	9.36	7.82

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Sex, Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
Male	850	548	1,055
Female	816	809	954
Race, Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
White	1,481	1,185	1,809
Nonwhite	185	172	200
Age, Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
Under 45	1,210	965	1,493
Over 45	456	392	516
[2]Industry, Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
Mining	36	20	27
Construction	201	75	277
Manufacturing	595	555	660
Transportation & Public Utilities	60	38	160
Trade	303	263	331
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	57	58	81
Services	313	278	341
Government	101	70	132
[2]Occupation, Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
Professional & Managerial	280	252	281
Clerical and Sales	290	277	374
Services	177	131	205
Processing	57	29	56
Machine Trade	56	52	80
Benchwork	331	360	414
Structural Work	303	157	377
Other	172	99	222
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
1-2 Weeks	336	249	438
3-4 Weeks	205	162	413
5-14 Weeks	629	565	723
15 Weeks & Over	496	381	435

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,120	1,021	2,804	107.6	-24.4
B. Weeks Compensated	7,920	5,358	8,704	47.8	-9.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$687,508	$488,136	$601,356	40.8	14.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$45,052,426	$44,290,428	$44,013,600	1.7	2.4
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,661	6,278	4,980	6.1	33.8
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,273	5,078	3,209	-15.9	33.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	10,281	11,329	3,708	-9.3	177.3

	November 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$85,189

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	November 1989 People	November 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	57	$13,224
J. Partial Employment	40	$3,160

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	125.9	125.6	120.3	0.2	4.7
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.5	141.3	139.9	0.1	1.1
Retail Trade Sales[3]	144,557	143,358	139,520	0.8	3.6
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,361	1,428	1,567	-4.7	-13.1
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.50	10.50	10.05	0.0	4.5

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

December 1989 Published January 1990

Looking back at '89: nonfarm employment

Nonfarm employment in South Dakota ended the decade on a fairly positive note, increasing 3.3 percent over 1988 levels. There was an average of 274,900 nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in the state in 1989, about 8,800 more than in 1988. That over-the-year job growth weakened some from the 3.6 percent increase of 1987 to 1988, but was still stronger than year-to-year changes noted throughout the majority of the 80s.

At least part of the increases in nonfarm employment levels can be linked to the fact that dual wage-earners and multiple job-holding have become commonplace, some out of necessity and some out of choice. In many cases, people have more than one nonfarm job; while in other cases, farmers and farm workers also hold a nonfarm job to help stabilize their income.

Services

Record-breaking plays like broken record

Pointing out that the services industry led all industries in job growth and set "record-breaking" employment levels may sound like a "broken record," but the numbers speak for themselves and reinforce the concept of a shift to a service economy. Employment in this industry in 1989 averaged 67,100 jobs, up 2,600 (or 4.0 percent) from 1988.

Medical and health services accounted for much of this job growth, which was found among both hospitals and other types of health services. New technologies continue to have tremendous impacts on this industry. Because of these advances, patients are likely to undergo more tests and diagnostic procedures, take more medications, see more specialists, and undergo more aggressive treatments than before--simply because the services are available now to prolong or improve life.

Unlike other areas, major health care is one where the consumer wants and demands the best that is available--regardless of the cost and whether or not they can afford it. As a result, costs have risen dramatically, and insurance companies and others footing the bills have put pressure on health care facilities to curb costs. That has meant some changes in the way those facilities offer services and some employment shifts within the industry's various sectors.

For example, procedures formerly conducted on an inpatient-basis in higher cost facilities such as hospitals shifted to lower cost centers such as outpatient facilities and clinics. Diagnostic testing became more frequently performed by independent labs. Releasing hospital patients earlier, which was another cost-cutting measure, led to a surge in demand for nursing homes and home health care.

Employment in hotels and amusement facilities was up about 700 jobs (or 9.0 percent) over 1988 levels. This industry benefited in 1989 from employment increases in existing hotels and the state's growing convention business. The continually-growing popularity of renting movies and video games also contributed to this job growth, among new and expanding video rental businesses.

Social services noted a job increase of 400 over the year. Sharing this growth were adjustment training centers/sheltered workshops, child care facilities and residential care facilities such as alcohol and drug rehabilitation centers.

There was also an increase of 200 jobs in the personal and business services division of the services industry from 1988 to 1989, the majority of which was in business services.

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More specifically, much of this increase was in personnel supply services. Employers have found temporary help advantageous because of the ease and convenience of meeting peak workloads or being able to quickly find workers to fill in for permanent employees who are temporarily absent. Workers are attracted to these agencies because of the training opportunities and the flexible scheduling offered; for others it is simply an opportunity for employment that otherwise does not exist.

Retail Trade

Pulls close second

The industry experiencing the second largest employment growth from 1988 to 1989 was retail trade, which increased 2,300 jobs (or 4.4 percent). Much of the growth in this industry too is connected to the shift toward a service economy, as retail establishments add personnel in order to offer many of the services which customers want and are willing to pay for.

Eating and drinking establishments make up the largest portion of the retail trade industry, are one of the fastest growing industries in the state, and accounted for much of retail trade's employment growth over the year. Eating places (which include everything from national chain fast-food places to mom and pop-run cafes and from ice cream stands to pizzerias) accounted for more of this growth than did drinking places.

Gambling an ace in the hole for Deadwood, state

The legalization of gambling in Deadwood during 1989 meant the addition of many casino workers to the payrolls of restaurants/lounges in that area--an addition which was substantial enough to impact employment levels statewide.

Substantial increases were also found among general merchandise stores and apparel and accessory stores, where employment increased 500 over the year. Large department stores (those with more than 50 employees), smaller general merchandise stores (those with less than 50 employees) and variety stores such as dime stores all noted increases. The food store sector of the retail trade industry posted a 300 job gain from 1988 to 1989, as grocery stores continued to add more labor-intensive services such as prepared meals in response to consumer demand for convenience.

Government

Government employment in the state was up 1,200 jobs (or 2.0 percent) from 1988 to 1989. Increases were noted in federal, state and local government, with the largest number of jobs being added in local government. The opening of the federal prison in Yankton contributed to the employment increase in federal government.

Employment at the state's schools accounted for much of the growth in state government. The employment of students themselves at the institutions where they attend school accounted for a fair portion of this growth, a part of whom have jobs as part of their participation in work study programs. Local government employment increased in both the education and non-education sectors.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

"Charge it!"

Employment in the finance, insurance and real estate industry averaged 15,700 in 1989, up 1,100 jobs (or 7.5 percent) over the year. The majority of that growth was in the finance division, with 750 jobs being added in nondepository credit institutions. As the market for credit card customers and credit card use has become saturated and competition among firms offering credit cards has intensified, firms have placed an emphasis on customer service to gain and keep customers. The offering of such individualized customer services tends to be rather labor-intensive and requires additional employees to provide that service.

There was an over-the-year increase of 200 jobs among insurance carriers and agents and brokers and organizations offering services to insurance companies and policyholders. An out-of-state based firm in this industry which has a branch office in South Dakota transferred more of its workload to the South Dakota operation in 1989, which required the hiring of additional workers. Also impacting employment in this sector were additional staff who were hired to write federal crop insurance policies. Because of changes in federal requirements, some recipients of federal disaster payments had to obtain crop insurance before they could be eligible for farm programs.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade employment increased 800 jobs from 1988 to 1989, a 4.5 percent growth. This growth was split fairly evenly between the durable and nondurable goods divisions. In fact, this increase was pretty much a combined effort on the part of the various sectors throughout this industry, including those that sell office equipment, grocery and related goods, electrical appliances and equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, chemicals and allied products, and farm supplies.

Construction

Built up job growth

Employment in the state's construction industry averaged 10,100 in 1989, up 600 jobs (or 6.3 percent) from 1988. Each of the three divisions within this industry noted growth over 1988 levels. In the building construction division, there was activity on such projects as the mall in Aberdeen, the new convention center in the Spearfish area, and housing in the rapidly expanding Sioux Falls and Rapid City areas.

In the highway and street construction division, such projects as the widening and re-building of 6th Avenue in Aberdeen, and repair work on 41st Street in Sioux Falls and on Interstates I-29 and I-90 added to employment levels. Special trade construction employment also increased from 1988 to 1989, with firms which do such work as electrical work, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, masonary, plastering, and concrete work getting jobs on building projects like the ones mentioned above.

Manufacturing

Despite the closure of a large manufacturing firm in the northeast part of the state, employment in the state's manufacturing industry grew 200 jobs from 1988 to 1989--and still reached the highest level ever recorded in the state's history. The growth which did occur was found largely among firms which manufacture apparel and other finished products, rubber and miscellaneous products, and transportation equipment.

Mining

Coming to the surface

Mining employment was stable from 1988 to 1989, even though mining activity has picked up. The continued shift from underground mining to surface mining helps explain that seeming paradox, because surface mining is less labor-intensive. Had it not been for an increase in surface mining, even though it requires less labor than does underground mining, this industry may have experienced an employment decline. Some jobs were lost by the completion of construction work which occurred in 1988 in preparation for surface mining. By 1989, the overburden had been stripped in preparation for surface mining and companies were 'ready to mine in '89.'

Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities

The transportation, communication and public utilities industry also lost 100 jobs over the year, a 0.7 percent decline. That was due largely to losses in the transportation division, specifically in motor freight transportation and warehousing. The loss of jobs in this major industry would have been greater had it not been for the addition of jobs in the communication division. Employment increases were found among radio broadcasting stations, with several stations adding staff such as disc jockeys, sales workers and clerical people as they expanded their business to larger markets and made format changes.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
1988 and 1989

Industry Title	1988 Average	1989 Average	Net Change 88-89	Percent Change 88-89
Total Nonfarm	**266,100**	**274,900**	**8,800**	**3.3%**
Mining	2,700	2,700	0	0.0
Construction	9,500	10,100	600	6.3
Manufacturing	31,600	31,700	200	0.3
Transportation & Utilities	13,500	13,400	-100	-0.7
Wholesale Trade	17,900	18,700	800	4.5
Retail Trade	51,900	54,200	2,300	4.4
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	14,600	15,700	1,100	7.5
Services	64,500	67,100	2,600	4.0
Government	60,100	61,300	1,200	2.0

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	December 1989 (1)				December 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,998,000	117,698,000	6,300,000	5.1(3)	122,120,000	115,978,000	6,142,000	5.0(3)
South Dakota	355,900	342,600	13,300	3.7	353,500	340,100	13,400	3.8
Sioux Falls MSA	73,718	71,138	2,580	3.5	73,946	71,183	2,763	3.7
Rapid City MSA	40,038	38,211	1,827	4.6	39,165	37,566	1,599	4.1
Aurora	1,338	1,309	29	2.2	1,372	1,362	10	0.7
Beadle	9,121	8,852	269	2.9	9,493	9,169	324	3.4
Bennett	1,481	1,445	36	2.4	1,387	1,350	37	2.7
Bon Homme	3,461	3,406	55	1.6	3,340	3,303	37	1.1
Brookings	14,364	13,620	744	5.2	14,937	13,815	1,122	7.5
Brown	19,243	18,381	862	4.5	19,922	19,213	709	3.6
Brule	2,608	2,576	32	1.2	2,445	2,413	32	1.3
Buffalo	425	413	12	2.8	378	355	23	6.1
Butte	3,531	3,354	177	5.0	3,275	3,156	119	3.6
Campbell	1,103	1,039	64	5.8	1,120	1,059	61	5.4
Charles Mix	3,850	3,731	119	3.1	3,827	3,677	150	3.9
Clark	1,831	1,746	85	4.6	1,823	1,757	66	3.6
Clay	6,274	6,118	156	2.5	6,302	6,096	206	3.3
Codington	12,770	12,203	567	4.4	12,466	12,018	448	3.6
Corson	1,418	1,378	40	2.8	1,462	1,410	52	3.6
Custer	3,422	3,320	102	3.0	3,873	3,704	169	4.4
Davison	9,831	9,629	202	2.1	9,475	9,269	206	2.2
Day	3,319	3,159	160	4.8	3,388	3,190	198	5.8
Deuel	2,113	2,045	68	3.2	2,259	2,211	48	2.1
Dewey	2,138	2,015	123	5.8	1,903	1,806	97	5.1
Douglas	1,559	1,519	40	2.6	1,668	1,620	48	2.9
Edmunds	2,073	1,964	109	5.3	2,055	1,971	84	4.1
Fall River	3,476	3,363	113	3.3	3,305	3,199	106	3.2
Faulk	1,196	1,169	27	2.3	1,146	1,115	31	2.7
Grant	4,316	4,158	158	3.7	4,074	3,937	137	3.4
Gregory	2,456	2,368	88	3.6	2,403	2,340	63	2.6
Haakon	1,194	1,166	28	2.3	1,154	1,133	21	1.8
Hamlin	2,402	2,250	152	6.3	2,314	2,193	121	5.2
Hand	2,004	1,966	38	1.9	1,907	1,843	64	3.4
Hanson	1,440	1,405	35	2.4	1,251	1,211	40	3.2
Harding	769	761	8	1.0	769	763	6	0.8
Hughes	8,918	8,600	318	3.6	9,273	8,996	277	3.0
Hutchinson	4,199	4,038	161	3.8	4,272	4,080	192	4.5
Hyde	890	871	19	2.1	865	810	55	6.4
Jackson	1,554	1,504	50	3.2	1,455	1,405	50	3.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	December 1989 (1)				December 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,167	1,155	12	1.0	1,060	1,050	10	0.9
Jones	626	589	37	5.9	656	608	48	7.3
Kingsbury	2,663	2,584	79	3.0	2,567	2,425	142	5.5
Lake	5,148	4,928	220	4.3	5,448	5,277	171	3.1
Lawrence	11,309	10,822	487	4.3	10,674	10,274	400	3.7
Lincoln	7,441	7,200	241	3.2	7,321	7,055	266	3.6
Lyman	1,515	1,482	33	2.2	1,599	1,551	48	3.0
McCook	2,806	2,709	97	3.5	2,799	2,704	95	3.4
McPherson	1,446	1,418	28	1.9	1,419	1,348	71	5.0
Marshall	2,389	2,255	134	5.6	2,272	2,162	110	4.8
Meade	9,185	8,756	429	4.7	9,236	8,901	335	3.6
Mellette	822	764	58	7.1	789	758	31	3.9
Miner	1,586	1,548	38	2.4	1,612	1,601	11	0.7
Minnehaha	73,718	71,138	2,580	3.5	73,946	71,183	2,763	3.7
Moody	3,153	3,040	113	3.6	3,340	3,168	172	5.1
Pennington	40,038	38,211	1,827	4.6	39,165	37,566	1,599	4.1
Perkins	2,444	2,408	36	1.5	2,297	2,263	34	1.5
Potter	1,395	1,376	19	1.4	1,377	1,353	24	1.7
Roberts	4,524	4,296	228	5.0	4,484	4,239	245	5.5
Sanborn	1,064	1,031	33	3.1	1,100	1,055	45	4.1
Shannon	2,268	2,167	101	4.5	2,473	2,318	155	6.3
Spink	3,690	3,580	110	3.0	3,607	3,539	68	1.9
Stanley	1,602	1,519	83	5.2	1,577	1,501	76	4.8
Sully	754	749	5	0.7	765	749	16	2.1
Todd	2,883	2,725	158	5.5	2,688	2,598	90	3.3
Tripp	3,397	3,307	90	2.6	3,213	3,111	102	3.2
Turner	4,228	4,038	190	4.5	4,146	3,883	263	6.3
Union	5,314	5,026	288	5.4	5,108	4,921	187	3.7
Walworth	2,999	2,911	88	2.9	2,983	2,864	119	4.0
Yankton	11,398	11,169	229	2.0	10,489	10,241	248	2.4
Ziebach	919	890	29	3.2	916	898	18	2.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

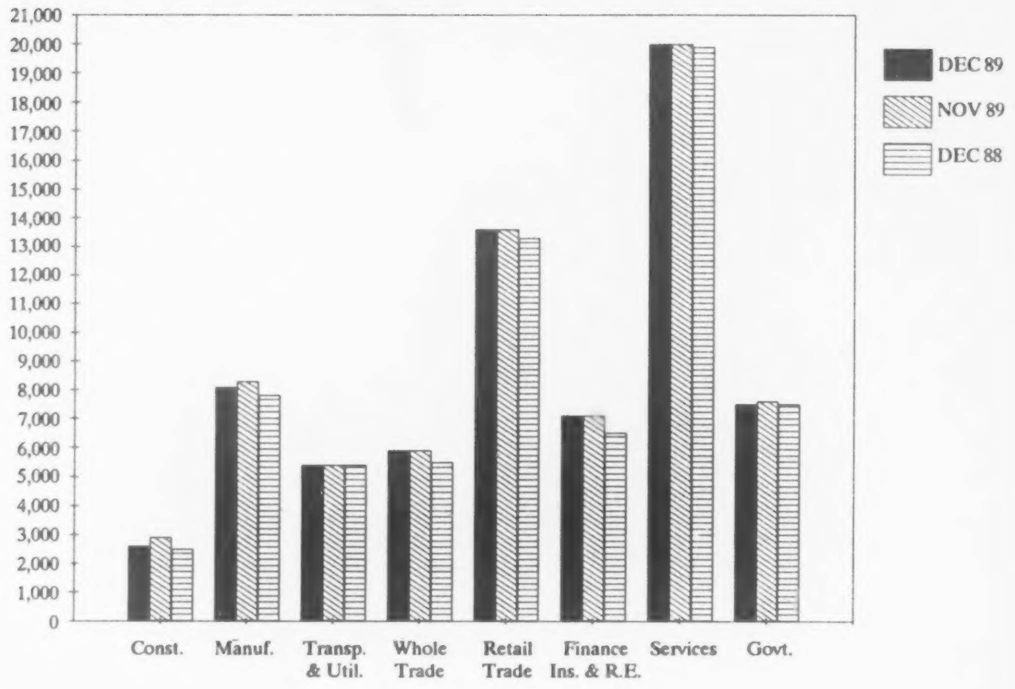
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	268,700	270,400	265,600	-0.6	1.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	206,800	208,600	205,000	-0.9	0.9
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,600	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	8,700	10,100	8,300	-13.9	4.8
MANUFACTURING	29,300	29,800	30,300	-1.7	-3.3
Durable Goods	15,700	15,700	16,600	.0	-5.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8,900	8,800	9,900	1.1	-10.1
Nondurable Goods	13,700	14,100	13,700	-2.8	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,700	8,000	7,700	-3.8	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	3,000	3,000	2,900	.0	3.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,900	13,900	14,200	.0	-2.1
Transportation	8,600	8,500	8,800	1.2	-2.3
Communication	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,300	2,300	-4.3	-4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,000	70,600	69,700	0.6	1.9
Wholesale Trade	17,900	18,000	17,400	-0.6	2.9
Durable Goods	8,100	8,100	7,900	.0	2.5
Nondurable Goods	9,800	9,800	9,600	.0	2.1
Retail Trade	53,100	52,600	52,300	1.0	1.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	10,200	9,800	10,200	4.1	.0
Food Stores	8,200	8,000	7,800	2.5	5.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,600	15,600	14,700	.0	6.1
Finance	10,000	10,000	9,300	.0	7.5
Banking	4,700	4,700	4,500	.0	4.4
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,900	4,900	4,400	.0	11.4
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,700	3,500	.0	5.7
SERVICES	65,700	65,900	65,200	-0.3	0.8
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,200	17,300	17,600	-0.6	-2.3
Personal and Business	8,000	8,200	8,600	-2.4	-7.0
Medical and Health Services	25,800	25,600	25,200	0.8	2.4
Hospitals	12,100	12,000	11,400	0.8	6.1
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,800	13,600	13,800	1.5	.0
Educational Services	4,800	5,400	5,000	-11.1	-4.0
Social Services	4,900	4,800	4,600	2.1	6.5
Membership Organizations	9,000	8,900	9,100	1.1	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	61,900	61,800	60,600	0.2	2.1
Federal	10,800	10,800	10,800	.0	.0
State	17,000	16,900	16,500	0.6	3.0
State Education	8,600	8,400	7,900	2.4	8.9
Local	34,000	34,100	33,400	-0.3	1.8
Local Education	20,500	20,500	20,100	.0	2.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

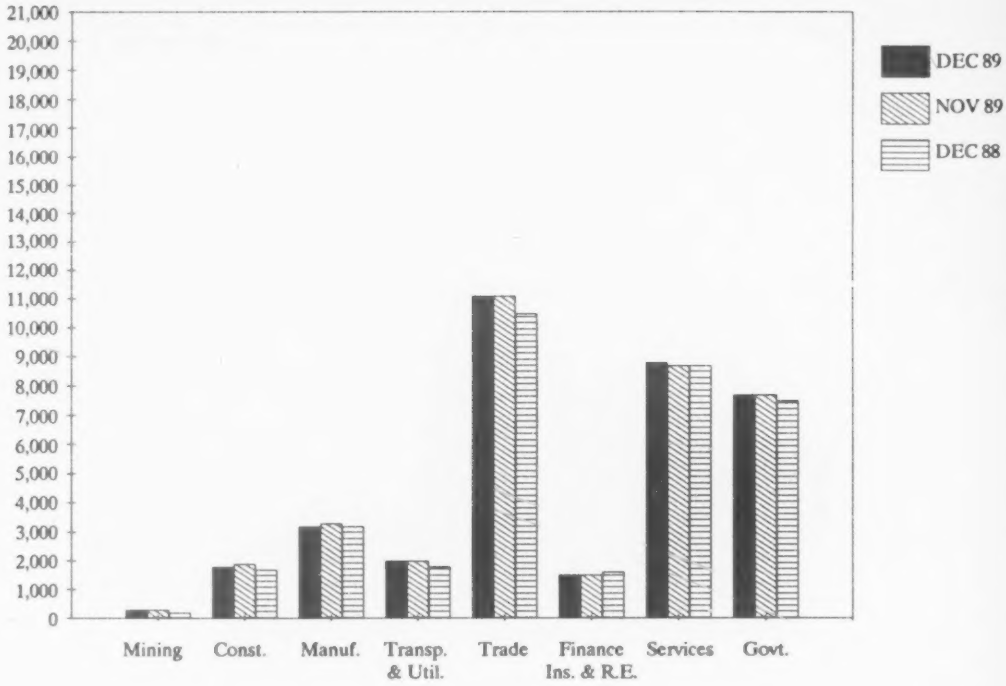


	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	70,200	70,900	68,500	-1.0	2.5
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,900	2,500	-10.3	4.0
MANUFACTURING	8,100	8,300	7,800	-2.4	3.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,400	5,400	.0	.0
TRADE	19,500	19,600	18,700	-0.5	4.3
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,500	.0	7.3
Retail Trade	13,600	13,600	13,300	.0	2.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,100	7,100	6,500	.0	9.2
SERVICES	20,000	20,000	19,900	.0	0.5
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,600	7,500	-1.3	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,500	36,500	35,200	.0	3.7
MINING	300	300	200	.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,800	1,900	1,700	-5.3	5.9
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,300	3,200	-3.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,000	1,800	.0	11.1
TRADE	11,100	11,100	10,500	.0	5.7
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,100	.0	4.8
Retail Trade	8,800	8,900	8,400	-1.1	4.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,800	8,700	8,700	1.1	1.1
GOVERNMENT	7,700	7,700	7,500	.0	2.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Private	170,800	172,900	169,300	33.4	33.4	34.4
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,200	39.9	42.0	40.5
Construction	6,500	8,100	6,600	36.0	38.2	37.7
Manufacturing	21,900	22,400	22,600	41.1	42.6	43.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,600	11,600	11,900	38.8	39.4	40.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,800	61,800	61,100	31.9	30.9	32.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,500	11,600	10,700	35.6	35.3	35.8
Services	55,300	55,300	54,200	29.9	29.6	31.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Total Private	$254.84	$257.18	$253.53	$7.63	$7.70	$7.37
Mining	509.52	515.76	496.94	12.77	12.28	12.27
Construction	386.64	383.91	384.16	10.74	10.05	10.19
Manufacturing	333.32	354.01	354.75	8.11	8.31	8.25
Transportation & Public Utilities	424.08	443.25	412.40	10.93	11.25	10.31
Wholesale & Retail Trade	203.84	196.22	198.06	6.39	6.35	6.17
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	275.19	268.99	260.27	7.73	7.62	7.27
Services	215.58	215.19	212.21	7.21	7.27	6.78

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,300	5,500	5,600	43.3	46.4	44.3
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	40.0	42.4	40.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$367.62	$401.36	$385.85	$8.49	$8.65	$8.71
Rapid City MSA	378.00	403.65	338.96	9.45	9.52	8.39

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
Sex, Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
Male	1,931	850	1,875
Female	851	816	731
Race, Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
White	2,514	1,481	2,373
Nonwhite	268	185	233
Age, Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
Under 45	2,041	1,210	1,973
Over 45	741	456	633
2/Industry, Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
Mining	81	36	88
Construction	804	201	808
Manufacturing	778	595	546
Transportation & Public Utilities	115	60	190
Trade	398	303	421
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	59	57	63
Services	409	313	354
Government	138	101	136
2/Occupation, Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
Professional & Managerial	309	280	262
Clerical and Sales	303	290	352
Services	240	177	247
Processing	101	57	96
Machine Trade	102	56	120
Benchwork	363	331	178
Structural Work	955	303	981
Other	409	172	370
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,782	1,666	2,606
1-2 Weeks	621	336	675
3-4 Weeks	469	205	443
5-14 Weeks	1,055	629	924
15 Weeks & Over	637	496	564

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[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,966	2,120	2,866	39.9	3.5
B. Weeks Compensated	10,643	7,920	10,044	34.4	6.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$989,352	$687,508	$1,065,057	43.9	-7.1
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$44,128,744	$45,052,426	$43,943,500	-2.1	.4
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,586	6,661	5,707	-31.2	-19.6
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,254	4,273	3,499	-23.8	-7.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,645	10,281	4,341	-15.9	99.1

	December 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$71,413

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	December 1989 People	December 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	n/a	n/a
J. Partial Employment	n/a	n/a

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment. **This data is no longer available and will not be published after January 1990.**

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment. **This data is no longer available and will not be published after January 1990.**

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Extended

Congress recently extended the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program through September 30, 1990. The program, which encourages the hiring of workers from target groups, had been due to expire December 31, 1989.

Through the TJTC program, employers can receive a 40 percent tax credit on the first $6,000 earned by each targeted worker in the first year of employment. The maximum allowable tax credit is $2,400 per targeted worker. The targeted groups included in the program are disabled people, young people from low-income families, welfare clients, low-income ex-felons and low-income Vitenam era veterans.

Employers who hire disadvantaged youth for summer jobs also may qualify for the tax credits. In those cases, the tax credit amounts to 40 percent of the first $3,000 in wages. For more information on TJTC, contact a Job Service office or call the South Dakota Department of Labor at 1-800-592-1881.

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	126.1	125.9	120.5	0.2	4.6
Industrial Production Index[2]	142.8	142.3	140.4	0.4	1.7
Retail Trade Sales[3]	144,440	144,184	139,145	0.2	3.8
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,235	1,342	1,577	-8.0	-21.7
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.50	10.50	10.05	0.0	4.5

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

CELEBRATE THE CENTURY
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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

January 1990 Published February 1990

In retrospect: the '80s labor market

It seems that lately everything is being looked at as "a decade in review"--from the top 40 rock 'n roll hits to the top news stories in the nation. Not to be left out of the action, the South Dakota Labor Bulletin is taking its turn and is reviewing the state's labor market during the '80s.

It all starts with people

Such a review should begin with a look at the number of people involved in the labor market, which in turn begins with population levels. Population projections indicate that South Dakota's population increased roughly 3.5 percent over the decade--from a 1980 Census count of 690,768 to a projected 1989 population of approximately 715,000.

More significant than this modest increase in population are the changes which have been noted in the makeup of the population. The declining number of youth and the aging of the population have been two of the most signficant factors. Based on projections, the number of South Dakotans under the age of 16 dropped 3.4 percent over the decade. A declining youth population is significant since young people are normally the largest group of new labor force entrants.

The growing 65 + population (increasing 10.6 percent over the decade) is also signficant to the size of the labor force, since it means that more people are leaving the labor force due to retirement. However, the aging of the population has also meant an increase in "prime age workers," with growth of 27.0 percent among those ages 25 to 49 over the decade.

Growth in urban areas

Also of major significance are the population changes within the state, specifically growth in urban areas. Comparing 1980 population levels to 1988 levels, Minnehaha County itself enjoyed an increase of 14.7 percent, with neighboring Lincoln County gaining 6.9 percent. Pennington County and its neighboring counties of Meade and Lawrence noted increases of 16.5 percent, 14.4 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively. The population of those five counties grew 4.4 times faster from 1980 to 1988 than the state's population as a whole.

Although population trends are closely tied to labor market trends, labor force participation has more direct ties. The Census showed that 62.3 percent of the civilian, non-institutionalized population age 16 years and older was in the labor force in 1980 (meaning that they were either employed or actively seeking employment). In 1988 (the most recent year for which this data is available), the labor force participation rate was 68.9 percent. So not only did South Dakota's population increase over the decade, but that portion of the population which participates in the labor force also increased.

Probably the most important increase in labor force participation occurred among women, whose labor force participation rate rose from just 50.3 percent in 1980 to 60.2 percent in 1988. The rapid entry of women into the labor force during the 1970s (with a participation rate of just 39.1 percent in 1970) continued into the 80s. Several factors were related to the increasing labor force participation of women in the '80s, such as an increasing number of dual-income households, an increasing number of female-headed households, and an increasing desire among many women to pursue careers.

Another important component of the labor force in the 1980s was youth (ages 16-19). Although the number of people ages 16-19 decreased over the decade (dropping from 56,025 in 1980 to a projected 42,500 in 1989), a higher proportion of the group is working now than in the beginning of the decade. In 1980, the labor force participation rate of

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those 16-19 was 53.7 percent. In 1988, the most recent year for which data is available, their participation rate was 61.3 percent.

Much of the increase in the labor force participation of these young workers is related to increases in the retail trade and services industries, as such establishments as department store chains, malls and fast food restaurant chains opened in the state during the 80s. Those types of businesses provided youth with employment opportunities, since the evening and weekend hours allow for scheduling around other responsibilities such as school. In fact, many businesses came to rely on young workers as a source of labor.

By the end of the decade, an average of 361,000 people were in South Dakota's labor force. In 1980, the labor force was 335,000. That's an increase of 7.8 percent in the number of South Dakotans either employed or actively seeking employment over the decade. With the exception of a period of stability from 1984 to 1985 and a recession-related drop from 1981 to 1982, South Dakota's labor force noted growth each year in the decade.

Trends in nonfarm employment

South Dakota's nonfarm employment in 1989 stood at 274,900 in 1989, 15.5 percent (or 36,900 jobs) higher than it did in 1980. Nonfarm employment got out of the starting gate a little slowly in the decade, noting declines in the first two years of the decade under the weight of recessions. But the state made up for lost time during the rest of the decade and noted increases in nonfarm employment each year.

The services boom

That growth was found largely in the manufacturing; retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate and services industries. Like nationally, the '80s in South Dakota could be considered the services decade. As society became more dependent on the vast array of services available, this industry flourished. In not one year from 1980 to 1989 did this industry note a decline in South Dakota. In 1980, there were 50,300 nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in this industry. By 1989, this industry accounted for 67,100 jobs, an increase of 33.4 percent over the decade.

From video rentals to tanning salons

In some cases this growth was in new areas, among services that, for the most part, had not been available before. For example, physical fitness centers, video rental stores and public relations services made their presence known in the '80s. In addition, there were other types of services businesses in which the majority of employers started after 1980. Some examples are full service car washes, building maintenance and cleaning services, video arcades, home health care services and computer services. In other cases, additional services or lines which businesses added during the 1980s contributed to their growth. For example, part of the growth in beauty shops was due to the emergence of tanning salons.

The retail trade industry noted an employment increase of 6,600 (or 13.9 percent) over the decade, increasing from a 1980 level of 47,600 to a 1989 level of 54,200. Here again, some of the growth was simply due to new technology. For example, the '80s brought the addition of computer stores to this industry and to the state. In other cases, changing shopping patterns and an increasing demand for convenience among shoppers contributed to employment growth. For example, many food stores and department stores added such features as pharmacies, optometry shops and longer hours--which meant a need for additional workers.

Other retail businesses which gained popularity and employment during the '80s include convenience stores and restaurants (including fast-food restaurants and specialty stores like frozen yogurt stands). Here again, expanding product lines were a credit to employment levels in this industry. For example, gift balloons helped raise employment levels in florist shops during the 1980s.

Smokestacks really smoked

The manufacturing industry added the third largest number of nonfarm wage and salaried jobs over the decade in the state, as the industrialization of the '70s slowed but continued. Employment in this industry in 1989 was 31,700, 21.5 percent higher than in 1980. Over the decade of the '70s, there were fluctuations in manufacturing employment. In the earlier years, many labor-intensive firms opened businesses in multiple locations, at least partly to capitalize on the labor availability of women who were entering the labor force. But by the end of the decade, many of those businesses were closed or had consolidated.

As manufacturing firms became more established by the 1980s, this industry became more capital-intensive and somewhat more settled--with substantial increases in the number of larger firms (250-499 employees).

Globalizing of the economy

The close ties which those firms have to national and international markets, along with the liberalization of banking laws, pushed South Dakota's labor market into a more national-based economy in the '80s. Until the '80s, South Dakota's labor market had been fairly insulated from national economic trends. But the '80s brought winds of change on that front. Before the 1980s, South Dakotans saved, invested and borrowed at the same institution in their local community. During the 1980s, residents invested nationally and internationally, and discovered what the term "prime rate" meant when borrowing money.

With the ties to the national economy greatly strengthening in the '80s, the state also became more susceptible to national recessions--which have been discussed as being rather brutal to the state in the first years of the decade.

Finance, insurance and real estate became a contender

The finance, insurance and real estate industry noted the greatest percentage increase in nonfarm employment over the decade. Employment in that industry in 1989 stood at 15,700, 41.4 percent higher than in 1980. Deregulation in the finance industry proved to be a real bright spot for the state, with the location and expansion of business credit agencies.

'80s not the decade for construction

The construction industry was the only one which ended the decade at a substantially lower employment level than what it began with. Construction employment in 1989 averaged 10,100, compared to 10,700 in 1980. Construction employment in the state has not again reached peaks hit in the 60s during the building of the earthen dams on the Missouri River; and was even lower in the 80s than in the '70s, due largely to the completion of the bulk of Interstate 29. This industry changed over the decade from one dominated by medium and very large sized firms to one characterized by smaller construction firms, as the high cost of doing business in a seasonal environment took its toll on the larger firms.

Employment in the remaining major industries noted very minimal employment changes (less than 4.0 percent) during the decade.

Nonfarm employment levels of the state's individual counties over the decade further highlight the growth enjoyed by South Dakota's urban centers. Nonfarm employment in Minnehaha County increased 30.0 percent from 1980 to 1989, accounting for one out of every four nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in the state by the decade's end. Pennington County also noted substantial growth in nonfarm employment over the decade, 23.8 percent. Like with population levels, those counties clustered around Sioux Falls and Rapid City also noted healthy growth. Lincoln County's nonfarm employment level stood 18.4 percent higher in 1989 than it did in 1980. Meanwhile, Meade and Lawrence counties' nonfarm employment levels increased 16.9 percent and 27.3 percent, respectively, over the decade.

Additions to Labor Bulletin

This first publication of 1990 data comes with a few changes in the nonfarm wage and salary employment tables. Several line items were added to the table on statewide South Dakota nonfarm employment (page 6), and there were slight name changes in some industries. The new line items are: goods producing, service producing, and hotels/motels and amusements. Goods producing is simply a sum of mining, construction and manufacturing. Service producing is a sum of transportation and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services; and government. Some of the name changes in the statewide table are depository institutions instead of banking, and nondepository institutions instead of credit agencies other than banks.

The tables of nonfarm employment for the Rapid City and Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are also sporting the new goods producing and service producing line items.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	January 1990 (1)				January 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,293,000	116,037,000	7,256,000	5.9(3)	122,095,000	114,786,000	7,309,000	6.0(3)
South Dakota	349,500	334,400	15,100	4.3	349,700	332,300	17,500	5.0
Sioux Falls MSA	73,032	70,564	2,468	3.4	74,624	71,196	3,428	4.6
Rapid City MSA	39,312	37,521	1,791	4.6	38,329	36,318	2,011	5.2
Aurora	1,355	1,332	23	1.7	1,381	1,350	31	2.2
Beadle	8,776	8,515	261	3.0	9,166	8,754	412	4.5
Bennett	1,616	1,556	60	3.7	1,515	1,482	33	2.2
Bon Homme	3,362	3,302	60	1.8	3,234	3,203	31	1.0
Brookings	14,559	13,873	686	4.7	14,591	13,802	789	5.4
Brown	19,429	18,259	1,170	6.0	20,544	19,098	1,446	7.0
Brule	2,620	2,550	70	2.7	2,631	2,498	133	5.1
Buffalo	441	420	21	4.8	441	404	37	8.4
Butte	3,396	3,233	163	4.8	3,447	3,239	208	6.0
Campbell	1,037	997	40	3.9	1,051	1,002	49	4.7
Charles Mix	3,589	3,433	156	4.3	3,613	3,440	173	4.8
Clark	1,844	1,749	95	5.2	1,841	1,710	131	7.1
Clay	6,984	6,645	339	4.9	6,944	6,652	292	4.2
Codington	12,217	11,626	591	4.8	12,055	11,457	598	5.0
Corson	1,371	1,253	118	8.6	1,483	1,293	190	12.8
Custer	3,034	2,922	112	3.7	3,094	2,910	184	5.9
Davison	9,474	9,143	331	3.5	9,297	8,912	385	4.1
Day	3,231	3,047	184	5.7	3,229	3,031	198	6.1
Deuel	2,177	2,042	135	6.2	2,172	2,056	116	5.3
Dewey	2,139	1,923	216	10.1	1,956	1,791	165	8.4
Douglas	1,531	1,487	44	2.9	1,580	1,519	61	3.9
Edmunds	2,009	1,906	103	5.1	2,060	1,909	151	7.3
Fall River	3,307	3,121	186	5.6	3,262	3,099	163	5.0
Faulk	1,068	1,054	14	1.3	1,088	1,074	14	1.3
Grant	4,259	4,068	191	4.5	4,177	3,955	222	5.3
Gregory	2,238	2,136	102	4.6	2,223	2,131	92	4.1
Haakon	1,167	1,135	32	2.7	1,146	1,095	51	4.5
Hamlin	2,320	2,211	109	4.7	2,309	2,168	141	6.1
Hand	1,957	1,887	70	3.6	1,871	1,828	43	2.3
Hanson	1,561	1,491	70	4.5	1,440	1,379	61	4.2
Harding	775	752	23	3.0	729	719	10	1.4
Hughes	8,352	8,082	270	3.2	8,468	8,189	279	3.3
Hutchinson	4,114	3,960	154	3.7	4,187	3,948	239	5.7
Hyde	903	866	37	4.1	888	831	57	6.4
Jackson	1,522	1,457	65	4.3	1,446	1,393	53	3.7

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	January 1990 (1)				January 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,220	1,162	58	4.8	1,156	1,142	14	1.2
Jones	593	535	58	9.8	605	525	80	13.2
Kingsbury	2,682	2,587	95	3.5	2,761	2,606	155	5.6
Lake	5,054	4,745	309	6.1	5,023	4,774	249	5.0
Lawrence	11,249	10,691	558	5.0	10,738	10,106	632	5.9
Lincoln	7,024	6,749	275	3.9	7,133	6,825	308	4.3
Lyman	1,482	1,415	67	4.5	1,468	1,386	82	5.6
McCook	2,819	2,679	140	5.0	2,786	2,635	151	5.4
McPherson	1,440	1,361	79	5.5	1,431	1,358	73	5.1
Marshall	2,317	2,180	137	5.9	2,225	2,111	114	5.1
Meade	8,623	8,206	417	4.8	8,962	8,446	516	5.8
Mellette	765	707	58	7.6	798	741	57	7.1
Miner	1,750	1,685	65	3.7	1,527	1,482	45	2.9
Minnehaha	73,032	70,564	2,468	3.4	74,624	71,196	3,428	4.6
Moody	3,157	2,983	174	5.5	3,191	3,010	181	5.7
Pennington	39,312	37,521	1,791	4.6	38,329	36,318	2,011	5.2
Perkins	2,355	2,295	60	2.5	2,237	2,174	63	2.8
Potter	1,389	1,356	33	2.4	1,382	1,351	31	2.2
Roberts	4,467	4,165	302	6.8	4,412	4,071	341	7.7
Sanborn	1,006	980	26	2.6	1,071	1,008	63	5.9
Shannon	2,078	1,920	158	7.6	2,255	2,076	179	7.9
Spink	3,459	3,338	121	3.5	3,453	3,357	96	2.8
Stanley	1,431	1,347	84	5.9	1,453	1,369	84	5.8
Sully	752	727	25	3.3	725	707	18	2.5
Todd	2,833	2,614	219	7.7	2,657	2,482	175	6.6
Tripp	3,360	3,211	149	4.4	3,193	3,093	100	3.1
Turner	3,966	3,806	160	4.0	3,834	3,653	181	4.7
Union	5,212	4,923	289	5.5	5,142	4,861	281	5.5
Walworth	2,829	2,708	121	4.3	2,832	2,691	141	5.0
Yankton	10,985	10,736	249	2.3	10,708	10,359	349	3.3
Ziebach	1,079	1,018	61	5.7	1,079	1,022	57	5.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.4. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

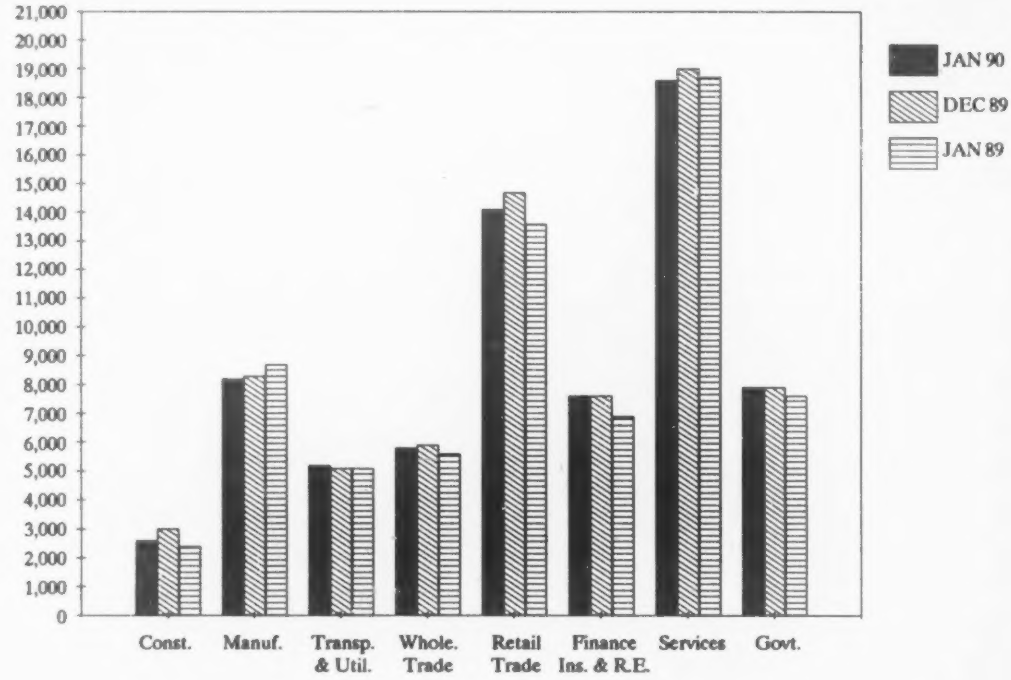
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	270,300	277,400	262,800	-2.6	2.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	208,600	214,000	202,000	-2.5	3.3
GOODS PRODUCING	42,100	43,400	41,400	-3.0	1.7
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,500	-3.7	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	8,200	9,400	7,700	-12.8	6.5
MANUFACTURING	31,200	31,300	31,100	-0.3	0.3
Durable Goods	17,600	17,700	17,700	-0.6	-0.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,600	10,600	10,900	.0	-2.8
Nondurable Goods	13,600	13,600	13,400	0.0	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	7,100	7,300	7,100	-2.7	0.0
Printing & Publishing	3,100	3,100	3,000	0.0	3.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	228,300	234,000	221,400	-2.4	3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,000	13,300	13,100	-2.3	-0.8
Transportation	7,700	7,900	7,700	-2.5	0.0
Communication	3,000	3,100	3,100	-3.2	-3.2
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	0.0	0.0
TRADE	71,700	74,300	68,600	-3.5	4.5
Wholesale Trade	18,300	18,500	17,900	-1.1	2.2
Durable Goods	8,400	8,600	8,300	-2.3	1.2
Nondurable Goods	9,900	9,900	9,600	0.0	3.1
Retail Trade	53,400	55,800	50,700	-4.3	5.3
General Merchandise/Apparel	9,900	10,900	9,600	-9.2	3.1
Food Stores	8,600	8,900	7,900	-3.4	8.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,100	16,200	15,000	-0.6	7.3
Finance	10,700	10,800	9,700	-0.9	10.3
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,600	0.0	5.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,300	3,500	-2.3	20.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,800	3,800	3,600	0.0	5.6
SERVICES	65,500	67,000	63,900	-2.2	2.5
Hotels/Motels and Amusements	6,800	7,200	6,600	-5.6	3.0
Personal and Business	8,000	8,000	7,800	0.0	2.6
Medical and Health Services	25,800	25,800	25,200	0.0	2.4
Hospitals	11,900	11,900	11,500	0.0	3.5
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,900	13,900	13,700	0.0	1.5
Educational Services	4,700	5,600	4,800	-16.1	-2.1
Social Services	5,300	5,300	4,800	0.0	10.4
Membership Organizations	8,000	8,100	8,100	-1.2	-1.2
GOVERNMENT	61,700	63,500	60,800	-2.8	1.5
Federal	11,000	11,500	11,100	-4.3	-0.9
State	16,600	17,200	15,900	-3.5	4.4
State Education	8,000	8,600	7,300	-7.0	9.6
Local	34,100	34,800	33,800	-2.0	0.9
Local Education	20,100	20,600	19,900	-2.4	1.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

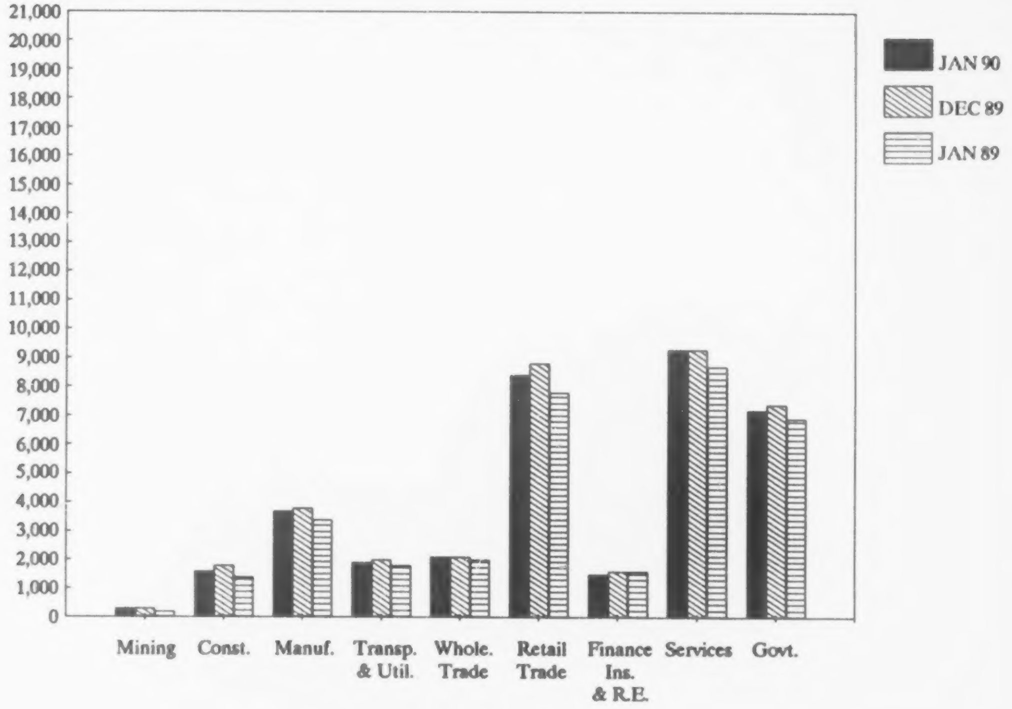


	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	70,300	71,300	68,600	-1.4	2.5
GOODS PRODUCING	10,800	11,300	11,200	-4.4	-3.6
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,500	2,800	2,300	-10.7	8.7
MANUFACTURING	8,200	8,300	8,700	-1.2	-5.7
SERVICE PRODUCING	59,400	60,000	57,500	-1.0	3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,200	5,100	5,100	2.0	2.0
TRADE	19,900	20,600	19,200	-3.4	3.6
Wholesale	5,800	5,900	5,600	-1.7	3.6
Retail	14,100	14,700	13,600	-4.1	3.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,600	7,600	6,900	0.0	10.1
SERVICES	18,600	19,000	18,700	-2.1	-0.5
GOVERNMENT	7,900	7,900	7,600	0.0	3.9

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,200	36,900	33,900	-1.9	6.8
GOODS PRODUCING	5,600	5,800	5,000	-3.4	12.0
MINING	300	300	200	0.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,600	1,800	1,400	-11.1	14.3
MANUFACTURING	3,700	3,800	3,400	-2.6	8.8
SERVICE PRODUCING	30,600	31,100	28,800	-1.6	6.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	2,000	1,800	-5.0	5.6
TRADE	10,500	10,900	9,800	-3.7	7.1
Wholesale	2,100	2,100	2,000	0.0	5.0
Retail	8,400	8,800	7,800	-4.5	7.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,600	1,600	-6.3	-6.3
SERVICES	9,300	9,300	8,700	0.0	6.9
GOVERNMENT	7,200	7,400	6,900	-2.7	4.3

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Total Private	173,600	177,900	166,900	32.3	32.5	33.0
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	40.0	39.5	40.2
Construction	6,200	7,300	5,900	36.6	34.6	37.5
Manufacturing	23,500	23,900	23,400	41.9	41.1	42.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,900	11,100	10,700	39.0	38.9	36.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,800	64,900	60,300	29.1	30.0	29.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	12,300	12,300	11,000	33.7	35.5	37.4
Services	55,400	56,300	53,700	29.2	29.1	30.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Total Private	$250.97	$250.90	$248.16	$7.77	$7.72	$7.52
Mining	512.40	512.32	505.31	12.81	12.97	12.57
Construction	379.54	361.22	378.38	10.37	10.44	10.09
Manufacturing	344.84	344.01	349.82	8.23	8.37	8.27
Transportation & Public Utilities	415.74	429.46	395.60	10.66	11.04	10.75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	187.11	191.40	185.00	6.43	6.38	6.25
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	283.42	277.97	283.87	8.41	7.83	7.59
Services	216.96	213.59	213.92	7.43	7.34	7.06

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	5,600	5,900	6,300	46.1	46.1	43.5
Rapid City MSA	2,800	2900	2,500	43.2	43.0	40.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	$379.86	$382.63	$374.97	$8.24	$8.30	$8.62
Rapid City MSA	397.01	401.62	328.43	9.19	9.34	8.17

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

		NUMBER	
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989
Sex, Total	3,349	2,782	3,685
Male	2,377	1,931	2,688
Female	972	851	997
Race, Total	3,349	2,782	3,685
White	3,014	2,514	3,408
Nonwhite	335	268	277
Age, Total	3,349	2,782	3,685
Under 45	2,426	2,041	2,757
Over 45	923	741	928
2/Industry, Total	3,349	2,782	3,685
Mining	123	81	167
Construction	928	804	1,279
Manufacturing	936	778	761
Transportation & Public Utilities	185	115	240
Trade	485	398	518
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	55	59	70
Services	490	409	500
Government	147	138	150
2/Occupation, Total	3,349	2,782	3,685
Professional & Managerial	349	309	320
Clerical and Sales	351	303	383
Services	334	240	377
Processing	157	101	116
Machine Trade	123	102	147
Benchwork	388	363	297
Structural Work	1,107	955	1,503
Other	540	409	542
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,349	2,782	3,685
1-2 Weeks	650	621	1,139
3-4 Weeks	643	469	542
5-14 Weeks	1,469	1,055	1,500
15 Weeks & Over	587	637	504

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,939	2,966	2,944	-.9	-.2
B. Weeks Compensated	18,118	10,643	14,316	70.2	26.6
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,338,035	$989,352	$1,297,952	35.2	3.1
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$43,481,349	$44,128,744	$43,735,200	-1.5	-.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,161	4,586	5,611	34.3	9.8
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,733	3,254	2,758	-16.0	-.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,090	8,645	3,595	-6.4	125.0

	January 1990
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$79,755

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Labor Force in January

There were 349,500 South Dakotans in the labor force in January 1990. There were 334,400 employed and 15,100 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.3 percent, up from the December 1989 rate of 3.7 percent, but down from the January rate in 1989 of 5.0 percent.

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	127.4	126.1	121.1	1.0%	5.2%
Industrial Production Index[2]	140.9	142.5	140.8	-1.1%	0.1%
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$146,392	$144,058	$139,970	1.6%	4.6%
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,625	1,254	1,659	29.6%	-2.0%
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.1%	10.5%	10.5%	-3.7%	-3.7%

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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By Peter de Hueck, Secretary
South Dakota Department of Labor

1990 Legislature Addresses Minimum Wage and Worker's Compensation Issues

Several labor-related issues, including the state minimum wage and worker's compensation, surfaced in the 1990 South Dakota Legislature.

At Gov. George S. Mickelson's urging, the state Legislature approved an increase in the state minimum wage from $3.35 to $3.80 an hour effective April 1. Gov. Mickelson recommended the change as a means of increasing personal income in South Dakota; he has proposed an increase in the minimum wage twice in the last three years.

Under the new law, South Dakota's minimum wage will raise in two 45-cent increments that match increases in the federal minimum wage. The second increase to $4.25 per hour is effective April 1, 1991.

Worker's compensation also was of particular interest this year to South Dakota lawmakers. Several worker's compensation bills were introduced but most failed to survive the legislative process. The rising cost of worker's compensation premiums has become a real concern. That is one reason legislative leaders have recommended an in-depth interim study of the worker's compensation system this summer. If an interim legislative committee is assigned such a study, the committee most likely will recommend bills to be introduced in the 1991 session. The Department of Labor stands ready to work with the employer community to address this issue.

Summary of Legislation

The Legislature approved the following labor-related measures:

SB29 -- An Act to prescribe administrative determination of the application fee for self-insurance for worker's compensation.

This Department of Labor bill allows the department to set by rule an application fee for worker's compensation self-insurers up to a maximum of $1,000.

SB30 -- An Act to revise certain provisions affecting eligibility for unemployment insurance.

This Department of Labor bill allows people to keep the first $25 earned each week from a part-time or temporary job without reducing their unemployment benefits. Another section reduces the amount of pension income deducted from UI benefits; only the portion of pension income financed by the employer will be deducted. This measure takes effect July 1.

SB194 -- An Act to allow an employee to choose a doctor.

The measure allows workers to choose their own doctor when injured on the job, while continuing employer involvement in treatment of work-related injuries. It requires employees to notify the employer of their choice of doctor; they cannot change doctors without the employer's permission.

SB221 -- An Act to provide unemployment benefits to certain federal employees.

The bill extends UI benefits to those individuals in federal schools who work under contract.

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Legislation Summary Continued

SB255 -- An Act to revise the state minimum wage and to declare an emergency.

Gov. Mickelson's bill increases the minimum wage to $3.80 on April 1 and to $4.25 on April 1, 1991.

SB322 -- An Act to provide for a deductible for worker's compensation insurance.

This measure allows insurance companies to offer a deductible of up to $2,500 on worker's compensation policies.

If you have any questions regarding the state minimum wage, please call the wage and hour office at (605) 773-3682. If you have any questions regarding worker's compensation, please call (605) 773-3681. Questions concerning unemployment insurance can be answered by calling (605) 622-2452.

Census 1990

"...The Private Sector's Most Comprehensive Planning and Marketing Tool."

The Washington Post, March 17,1990

Every ten years since 1790, the Bureau of Census has taken a head count of United States residents. The reasons for this head count are as numerous as the expected 250 million people and 106 million housing units that will be counted in 1990.

Not only does the Census determine representation in the U.S. House of Representatives, but it also provides private business and industry with useful information for promotion, planning and expansion. Social service providers have found Census facts extremely useful for helping their clientele by providing community leaders with a better understanding of the areas in which they live. Individuals also use Census summary information to guide decisions of personal importance to them - such as planning a small business or helping choose a new area of the community in which to live.

State and local governments also draw heavily upon Census data. Local government planners and economic developers depend on accurate Census statistics to plan for the future. Expensive public and private development projects (such as schools, health clinics, factories and shopping centers) are linked to the study of Census population and housing totals.

Employers use Census data on county employment by race and sex to prepare affirmative action plans.

The Census is the only source of labor force data available on a subcounty level. Other information that is available through the Census for statewide and subcounty levels includes: the number of people in poverty and their characteristics; the distribution of income among families and other people; the number of workers in a family; the number of veterans; the work history of people in a specific community (for example, was a person unemployed last year); how many women with children are working; how many people are in the armed services; how many people graduated from high school; how many families with children are there, how many people are there per household; in how many families do both the husband and wife work; and how many people are in retirement homes.

The Census data is often the only source of information for comparing different geographical areas. Results from the census are comparable for geographic areas. So, for example, the Census provides the only opportunity to compare the elderly population and its characteristics in a specific South Dakota city to the elderly of the state as a whole, or to the Midwestern part of the United States or the United States as a whole.

Every household in the nation will receive a Census questionnaire in the mail shortly before Census Day -- April 1, 1990. The form is to be completed to represent each household's composition and characteristics as of Census Day. Only numeric totals, not personal answers, are published and put to thousands of uses.

According to the South Dakota Census Data Center, each missed individual could mean a loss of at least $150 in federal funds annually. If .5 percent of the South Dakota population is missed in 1990 that translates into approximately $536,250 lost federal dollars each year. So stand up and be counted -- it counts for a lot more than you think.

South Dakota Labor Market In February

In February 1990, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 270,900. This is an increase of 7,400 jobs (or 2.8 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

The retail trade industry posted the largest job increase over the year, with an addition of 2,600 jobs. The divisions showing the most growth in this industry were: food stores (700 jobs); automotive dealers (500 jobs); and eating and drinking establishments (1,200 jobs).

The services industry posted the second largest job increase from year-ago levels, with the addition of 1,800 jobs. The divisions showing the most growth in this industry were: medical and health (600 jobs); social services (500 jobs); personal and business (300 jobs); and hotels, motels, and amusements (200 jobs).

An article entitled 'Job Growth in Health Care Soars," appearing in the March 5 edition of the *New York Times*, stated that "the number of jobs in American health care is soaring at a rate three times faster than the growth of the population..." In South Dakota, the number of jobs in medical and health care is growing at a rate of more than three and one-half times faster than the growth of the population. The growth rate of the population in South Dakota from 1979 to 1989 was nine percent; the growth rate of the nonfarm jobs in medical and health was 37.3 percent.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry posted an increase of 1,000 jobs from year-ago levels. Depository institutions added 300 jobs; nondepository institutions added 600 jobs; and insurance carriers, agents and brokers added 200 jobs. This increase was offset slightly due to a 100 job decrease in miscellaneous finance, insurance and real estate.

The 400 job increase over the year in the construction industry was due to more business; bigger contract jobs; and what the construction industry terms as an "open winter", which in layman terms means milder weather enabling construction firms to work.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

From January to February, nonfarm employment in the state increased 500 jobs (or 0.2 percent). Employment gains in government more than offset a decrease in private sector employment.

State and local education increased by 800 jobs and is reflecting back-to-normal employment levels after the holiday season.

The manufacturing industry also showed employment growth from January to February, and is partially due to a firm hiring production workers in preparation for an additional work shift due to increased business.

Even though the construction industry has been at a higher employment level over the year because of the "open winter", Feburary once again produced a monthly decline of 400 jobs. Most of this decrease was seasonal and followed historical trends between January and February. Building and special trade contractors split this decrease evenly.

The services industry posted a 600 job increase over the month. The 500 job increase in educational services is following the same trend as state and local education. The time for preparing and filing income tax forms hit once again, helping to explain why the personal and business services division gained 100 jobs over the month.

The South Dakota labor force in February was 353,600 with 339,500 employed and 14,100 unemployed. The February unemployment rate was 4.0 percent, a decrease from the January rate of 4.3 percent.

Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment Series Available

The current and historical nonfarm wage and salaried employment series for the nation and all states (including South Dakota and its counties) is now available from the Labor Market Information Center. For more information on this employment series, please call (605) 622-2314.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1990 (1)				February 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,442,000	116,308,000	7,134,000	5.8 (3)	121,906,000	115,023,000	6,883,000	5.6 (3)
South Dakota	353,600	339,500	14,100	4.0	353,400	336,700	16,700	4.7
Sioux Falls MSA	74,548	72,194	2,354	3.2	75,570	72,050	3,520	4.7
Rapid City MSA	39,632	37,940	1,692	4.3	38,582	36,567	2,015	5.2
Aurora	1,427	1,400	27	1.9	1,398	1,375	23	1.6
Beadle	9,278	9,035	243	2.6	9,238	8,834	404	4.4
Bennett	1,610	1,564	46	2.9	1,526	1,499	27	1.8
Bon Homme	3,410	3,356	54	1.6	3,272	3,249	23	.7
Brookings	14,835	14,167	668	4.5	14,953	14,138	815	5.5
Brown	19,504	18,473	1,031	5.3	20,643	19,323	1,320	6.4
Brule	2,681	2,603	78	2.9	2,648	2,529	119	4.5
Buffalo	433	416	17	3.9	446	410	36	8.1
Butte	3,583	3,411	172	4.8	3,445	3,261	184	5.3
Campbell	1,039	1,010	29	2.8	1,057	1,013	44	4.2
Charles Mix	3,711	3,556	155	4.2	3,593	3,463	130	3.6
Clark	1,908	1,810	98	5.1	1,858	1,753	105	5.7
Clay	7,093	6,859	234	3.3	7,105	6,845	260	3.7
Codington	12,659	12,025	634	5.0	12,201	11,755	446	3.7
Corson	1,322	1,224	98	7.4	1,466	1,286	180	12.3
Custer	3,082	2,981	101	3.3	3,145	2,998	147	4.7
Davison	9,413	9,184	229	2.4	9,338	9,064	274	2.9
Day	3,293	3,072	221	6.7	3,290	3,093	197	6.0
Deuel	2,254	2,107	147	6.5	2,188	2,069	119	5.4
Dewey	2,046	1,850	196	9.6	1,929	1,795	134	6.9
Douglas	1,551	1,505	46	3.0	1,556	1,533	23	1.5
Edmunds	1,999	1,937	62	3.1	2,066	1,932	134	6.5
Fall River	3,229	3,077	152	4.7	3,299	3,144	155	4.7
Faulk	1,161	1,097	64	5.5	1,101	1,086	15	1.4
Grant	4,325	4,139	186	4.3	4,304	4,055	249	5.8
Gregory	2,211	2,118	93	4.2	2,257	2,165	92	4.1
Haakon	1,172	1,128	44	3.8	1,125	1,094	31	2.8
Hamlin	2,437	2,343	94	3.9	2,338	2,189	149	6.4
Hand	1,959	1,892	67	3.4	1,895	1,868	27	1.4
Hanson	1,524	1,480	44	2.9	1,417	1,386	31	2.2
Harding	742	712	30	4.0	706	700	6	.8
Hughes	8,478	8,215	263	3.1	8,559	8,234	325	3.8
Hutchinson	4,015	3,890	125	3.1	4,110	3,976	134	3.3
Hyde	863	841	22	2.5	885	856	29	3.3
Jackson	1,581	1,507	74	4.7	1,468	1,418	50	3.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1990 (1)				February 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,240	1,216	24	1.9	1,168	1,149	19	1.6
Jones	594	548	46	7.7	591	532	59	10.0
Kingsbury	2,719	2,641	78	2.9	2,767	2,662	105	3.8
Lake	5,185	4,848	337	6.5	5,096	4,843	253	5.0
Lawrence	10,786	10,270	516	4.8	10,688	10,116	572	5.4
Lincoln	6,866	6,623	243	3.5	7,295	6,941	354	4.9
Lyman	1,402	1,345	57	4.1	1,438	1,371	67	4.7
McCook	2,912	2,767	145	5.0	2,866	2,698	168	5.9
McPherson	1,475	1,413	62	4.2	1,482	1,365	117	7.9
Marshall	2,389	2,251	138	5.8	2,260	2,134	126	5.6
Meade	8,722	8,327	395	4.5	8,951	8,442	509	5.7
Mellette	825	779	46	5.6	822	797	25	3.0
Miner	1,586	1,539	47	3.0	1,558	1,529	29	1.9
Minnehaha	74,548	72,194	2,354	3.2	75,570	72,050	3,520	4.7
Moody	3,170	3,005	165	5.2	3,241	3,059	182	5.6
Pennington	39,632	37,940	1,692	4.3	38,582	36,567	2,015	5.2
Perkins	2,319	2,231	88	3.8	2,201	2,159	42	1.9
Potter	1,413	1,376	37	2.6	1,421	1,371	50	3.5
Roberts	4,523	4,211	312	6.9	4,438	4,122	316	7.1
Sanborn	1,065	1,026	39	3.7	1,074	1,028	46	4.3
Shannon	2,298	2,146	152	6.6	2,336	2,141	195	8.3
Spink	3,517	3,421	96	2.7	3,467	3,387	80	2.3
Stanley	1,446	1,357	89	6.2	1,537	1,418	119	7.7
Sully	738	718	20	2.7	735	716	19	2.6
Todd	2,783	2,592	191	6.9	2,705	2,544	161	6.0
Tripp	3,276	3,171	105	3.2	3,232	3,136	96	3.0
Turner	4,074	3,912	162	4.0	3,892	3,710	182	4.7
Union	5,381	5,143	238	4.4	5,261	4,917	344	6.5
Walworth	2,854	2,741	113	4.0	2,852	2,705	147	5.2
Yankton	10,958	10,744	214	2.0	10,992	10,686	306	2.8
Ziebach	1,094	1,064	30	2.7	1,085	1,037	48	4.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.2. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

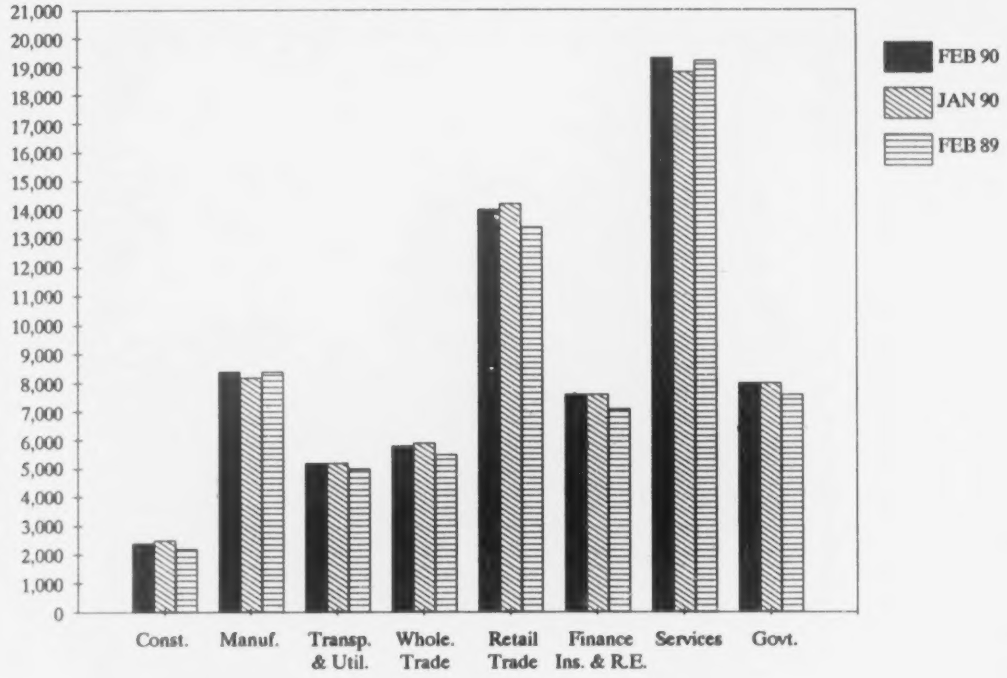
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

				Percent Change From	
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	270,900	270,400	263,500	.2	2.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	208,400	208,500	201,700	.0	3.3
GOODS PRODUCING	41,800	42,000	41,000	-.5	2.0
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,500	-3.7	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	7,700	8,100	7,300	-4.9	5.5
MANUFACTURING	31,500	31,200	31,200	1.0	1.0
Durable Goods	17,600	17,700	17,700	-.6	-.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,600	10,700	10,900	-.9	-2.8
Nondurable Goods	13,900	13,500	13,500	3.0	3.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,500	7,200	7,100	4.2	5.6
Printing & Publishing	3,100	3,100	3,000	.0	3.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	229,100	228,400	222,500	.3	3.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,100	13,100	13,100	.0	.0
Transportation	7,700	7,700	7,700	.0	.0
Communication	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
TRADE	71,200	71,600	68,100	-.6	4.6
Wholesale Trade	18,300	18,200	17,800	.5	2.8
Durable Goods	8,400	8,400	8,200	.0	2.4
Nondurable Goods	9,900	9,800	9,600	1.0	3.1
Retail Trade	52,900	53,400	50,300	-.9	5.2
General Merchandise/Apparel	9,400	9,900	9,200	-5.1	2.2
Food Stores	8,600	8,600	7,900	.0	8.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,100	16,200	15,100	-.6	6.6
Finance	10,700	10,800	9,800	-.9	9.2
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,600	.0	5.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,200	3,600	.0	16.7
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,800	3,800	3,600	.0	5.6
SERVICES	66,200	65,600	64,400	.9	2.8
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	6,900	6,900	6,700	.0	3.0
Personal and Business	8,200	8,100	7,900	1.2	3.8
Medical and Health Services	25,800	25,900	25,200	-.4	2.4
Hospitals	11,900	11,900	11,500	.0	3.5
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,000	14,000	13,700	.0	2.2
Educational Services	5,200	4,700	5,100	10.6	2.0
Social Services	5,300	5,400	4,800	-1.9	10.4
Membership Organizations	8,000	8,000	8,100	.0	-1.2
GOVERNMENT	62,500	61,900	61,800	1.0	1.1
Federal	11,100	11,100	11,000	.0	.9
State	16,700	16,700	16,400	.0	1.8
State Education	8,300	8,000	7,700	3.8	7.8
Local	34,700	34,100	34,400	1.8	.9
Local Education	20,600	20,100	20,400	2.5	1.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

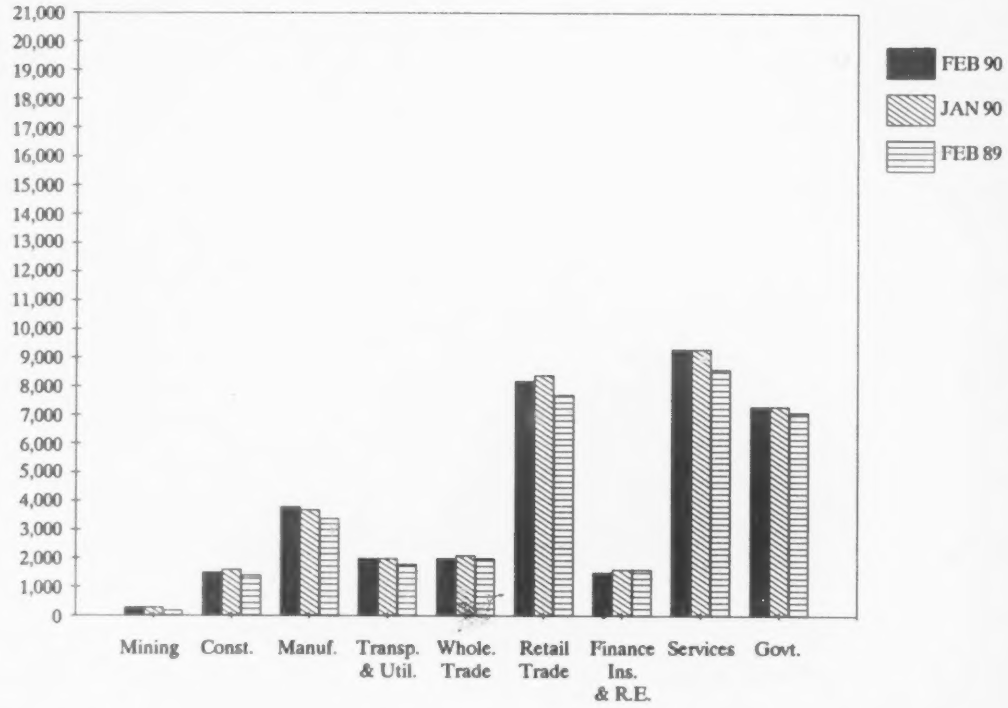


	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	70,800	70,500	68,400	.4	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	10,900	10,800	10,600	.9	2.8
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,500	2,200	-4.0	9.1
MANUFACTURING	8,400	8,200	8,400	2.4	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	59,900	59,700	57,800	.3	3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,200	5,200	5,000	.0	4.0
TRADE	19,800	20,100	18,900	-1.5	4.8
Wholesale	5,800	5,900	5,500	-1.7	5.5
Retail	14,000	14,200	13,400	-1.4	4.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,600	7,600	7,100	.0	7.0
SERVICES	19,300	18,800	19,200	2.7	.5
GOVERNMENT	8,000	8,000	7,600	.0	5.3

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	35,900	36,300	33,800	-1.1	6.2
GOODS PRODUCING	5,600	5,600	5,000	.0	12.0
MINING	300	300	200	.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,500	1,600	1,400	-6.3	7.1
MANUFACTURING	3,800	3,700	3,400	2.7	11.8
SERVICE PRODUCING	30,300	30,700	28,800	-1.3	5.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,000	1,800	.0	11.1
TRADE	10,200	10,500	9,700	-2.9	5.2
Wholesale	2,000	2,100	2,000	-4.8	.0
Retail	8,200	8,400	7,700	-2.4	6.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,600	1,600	-6.3	-6.3
SERVICES	9,300	9,300	8,600	.0	8.1
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,300	7,100	.0	2.8

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Total Private	172,900	173,400	166,400	32.2	31.9	32.5
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	40.0	40.6	41.0
Construction	6,000	6,200	5,500	36.3	36.3	36.9
Manufacturing	23,700	23,500	23,500	39.6	40.8	41.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,900	10,900	10,900	38.1	38.9	37.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,200	62,700	59,400	29.4	28.8	29.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,100	12,300	11,200	34.9	33.8	35.2
Services	55,800	55,600	53,900	29.8	29.1	29.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Total Private	250.52	249.14	245.38	7.78	7.81	7.55
Mining	503.20	512.78	513.32	12.58	12.63	12.52
Construction	376.79	375.34	380.44	10.38	10.34	10.31
Manufacturing	329.87	341.90	337.43	8.33	8.38	8.19
Transportation & Public Utilities	423.67	415.45	402.38	11.12	10.68	10.73
Wholesale & Retail Trade	191.39	185.47	184.04	6.51	6.44	6.26
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	287.23	282.23	275.97	8.23	8.35	7.84
Services	218.73	217.67	209.68	7.34	7.48	7.06

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	5,800	5,700	6,000	43.8	45.1	41.9
Rapid City MSA	2,800	2,800	2,600	40.5	40.8	40.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	358.72	382.90	345.26	8.19	8.49	8.24
Rapid City MSA	387.99	390.46	342.00	9.58	9.57	8.55

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989
Sex, Total	3,518	3,349	3,966
Male	2,523	2,377	2,856
Female	995	972	1,110
Race, Total	3,518	3,349	3,966
White	3,201	3,014	3,667
Nonwhite	317	335	299
Age, Total	3,518	3,349	3,966
Under 45	2,558	2,426	2,980
Over 45	960	923	986
[2]Industry, Total	3,518	3,349	3,966
Mining	152	123	184
Construction	1,077	928	1,346
Manufacturing	901	936	955
Transportation & Public Utilities	144	185	240
Trade	492	485	561
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	78	55	51
Services	509	490	464
Government	165	147	165
[2]Occupation	3,518	3,349	3,966
Professional & Managerial	334	349	297
Clerical and Sales	363	351	390
Services	340	334	348
Processing	145	157	108
Machine Trade	140	123	124
Benchwork	385	388	560
Structural Work	1,252	1,107	1,548
Other	559	540	591
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,518	3,349	3,966
1-2 Weeks	486	650	614
3-4 Weeks	463	643	578
5-14 Weeks	1,915	1,469	2,128
15 Weeks & Over	654	587	646

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,600	2,939	1,964	-45.6	-18.5
B. Weeks Compensated	14,281	18,118	15,505	-21.2	-7.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,409,301	$1,338,035	$1,505,662	5.3	-6.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$42,665,737	$43,481,349	$42,682,300	-1.9	-0.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,287	6,161	4,660	-14.2	13.5
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,840	2,733	2,404	3.9	18.1
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,377	8,090	3,301	3.5	153.8

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	February 1990
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$92,760

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

From the Division of Labor and Management

Our office is frequently asked by employers if they are required to carry worker's compensation. The answer is yes. All employers are required to cover their employes with worker's compensation. For private employers, this is accomplished by one of two ways. The most common method is to contact your insurance carrier and purchase a policy providing coverage for worker's compensation. The other way is to become a self-insured. This is accomplished by applying to the Division of Labor and Management of the S.D. Department of Labor for a certificate of self-insurance under worker's compensation. To obtain such a certificate, employers must show the financial capability of handling all potential worker's compensation claims. In addition, employers must provide security in terms of cash, letter of credit, or bond.

If employers are public employers (i.e. county, municipality or school district), they are authorized to be self-insurers without obtaining permission from the Division of Labor and Management. If such employers choose, they may purchase worker's compensation insurance through a private company.

Another frequent question asked by employers is whether there is a penalty for not carrying worker's compensation. There is no criminal penalty, but the potential civil liability can be extensive. If an employee is injured on the job, and there is a cause of action against employers--such as for negligence, the employee can sue the employer in a civil lawsuit. In such a lawsuit, the employee may allege pain and suffering, and other forms of damages that are not allowable under the worker's compensation act. If employers carry worker's compensation insurance, they are insulated from such a lawsuit. Even if there is no basis for a lawsuit, the employee may still sue on the basis of the worker's compensation act. When there is no insurance, any disability payments would be twice the amount that it would be otherwise. When employers, however, are covered by worker's compensation insurance, the employee is limited to the benefits prescribed under the worker's compensation act.

The most effective solution to worker's compensation has been, is, and will continue to be safety in the work place. If you have a question on the subject, you should feel free to call of the Division of Labor and Management of the S.D. Department of Labor at 773-3681.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	128.0	127.4	121.6	.5%	5.3%
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.8	140.9	140.5	.6%	.9%
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$146,539	$146,392	$139,456	.1%	5.1%
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,477	1,625	1,454	-9.1%	1.6%
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	10.0%	10.1%	10.9%	-1.1%	-8.5%

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

March 1990 Published April 1990

More Than Fun In the Sun

As school begins to draw to a close, many South Dakota youth will begin the job hunting process. Some will go to work to earn some extra spending money, buy a car, or earn money for tuition to continue their education.

Unfortunately, not all youth will find employment. According to the Current Population Survey, the unemployment rate for 16-to 19-year-olds in South Dakota averaged 11 percent in 1988. The rate for 20-to 24-year-olds was 6.4 percent in 1988.

However, a good place for youth to begin looking for a summer job is in those industries that exhibit a high degree of summertime hiring. Although many South Dakota industries are somewhat seasonal in their hiring, the trade and services industries, along with the construction industry, consistently show the largest number of summertime employment increases.

The trade and services industries provide many summertime jobs because of their direct link to tourism which peaks during the summer months in South Dakota. Tourism-related businesses include restaurants, hotels/motels, trailer parks and racing, amusement and public parks.

Evidence that tourism-related industries can provide a large number of openings is the fact that during 1989, retail trade employment rose from a low of 50,300 in February to a high of 56,600 in August. This is an addition of 6,300 jobs, most of which occurred during the summer months. Many of these jobs were available to youth. The services industry also experienced a similar summertime job increase in 1989. This industry added 4,900 jobs between its lowest employment level, 63,900 in January, and its August level of 68,800.

The construction industry, which is seasonal in South Dakota, also sees an employment increase during the summer months. In 1989 the construction industry hit its lowest level of employment in February, 7,400 jobs, and reached its peak in August at an employment level of 12,200 jobs. Some of the job opportunities this industry provides are also available to older youth. Older youth are more likely to receive jobs unobtainable by younger workers because of the very nature of the work. These type of jobs involve working with dangerous or heavy equipment or a strenuous workload.

Many government agencies also hire youth for summer employment. Some youth will obtain employment as park workers and groundskeepers, clerical staff, test plot workers, and various other miscellaneous duties.

According to Job Service records, the number of 16-to 21-year-olds registered at South Dakota Job Service offices averaged 6,549 between March 1989 and March 1990 and fluctuated 48 percent from its low of 5,322 in December 1989 to its high of 7,854 in May 1989.

As Job Service records make evident, South Dakota youth seeking summer work make up a supply of workers readily available to meet summer hiring needs. By hiring young workers for summer jobs, employers not only receive the help they need to fill their active summer schedules, but they also provide South Dakota's young people with the work experience that will be vital to their future.

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Child Monitors, Construction Laborers, and Fast Food Workers are Examples of Common Summer Jobs

Examples of openings most frequently received by Job Service of South Dakota that can be filled by students or others seeking a summer job include: auto service station attendants, child monitors, construction laborers, cooks, dishwashers, farm laborers, fast food workers, groundskeepers, kitchen helpers, retail trade clerks, waiters, waitresses, and yard workers.

In addition to various job opportunities in South Dakota's tourism-related and seasonal industries and government; some youth may obtain employment through South Dakota's Summer Youth Program. The Summer Youth Program places economically disadvantaged and at-risk youth between the ages of 14 and 21 in summer jobs. South Dakota has openings for more than 1,500 youth in this year's program. Youth are employed by public, non-profit and private-sector employers.

The Summer Youth Program is funded by the Job Training Partnership Act. The program offers jobs paying at least $3.80 an hour. Participants may work up to 40 hours a week but cannot exceed a total of 270 hours for the program, which runs from April 30 through September 29.

In addition to helping South Dakota's youth receive practical work experience, businesses also receive other incentives to hire and train young workers. Employers may qualify for up to a 50 percent reimbursement for wages and training of qualified young employees. In some cases, federal tax credits may be available for up to 40 percent of wages paid to 16 to 17 year olds.

One component of the Summer Youth Program is Project EASY. This project helps the state's young participants enhance their academic skills as well as receiving actual hands-on job experience. Project EASY participants will spend part of the day receiving instructions in reading, math and language skills, and then attend their job for the rest of the day.

A summer job can not only provide youth with a little extra spending money, but it can also provide them with a solid foundation on which to begin building their future career. "Improving work force skills is a priority as this decade brings new types of jobs and challenges," said Labor Secretary Peter de Hueck. "More than ever, young people need good work habits and skills to find and keep a job."

Applications for Summer Youth Program

Applications for youth interested in the Summer Youth Program are available from Job Service of South Dakota offices, school counselors and Career Learning Centers. Businesses interested in serving as work sites should contact their local Job Service office or the Private Industry Council of South Dakota at 1-800-952-3216.

Fortunately, many of South Dakota's industries add a significant number of summertime jobs; and many of these jobs are available to its youth. The South Dakota Department of Labor urges South Dakota employers to help its youth create their own future. Job experience can only be obtained if a youngster is given that first job.

Minimum Wage Reminder

South Dakota's minimum wage increased to $3.80 an hour April 1, 1990. The state minimum wage law applies to all businesses in South Dakota and applies to all employees who have reached the age of 18, with the exception of babysitters and outside salesman.

In addition, employers may be governed by federal wage and hour regulations. In general, firms that gross less than $500,000 are exempt from the federal wage and hour law if they do not deal in interstate commerce.

As of April 1, South Dakota employers can use a 40 percent credit against the hourly wages of employees who earn at least $30 a month in tips. Although federal law allows employers to take a 45 percent tip credit, South Dakota law is more restrictive and it requires a minimum cash wage for tipped employees of $2.28 per hour. If the employee does not make up the difference in tips, the employer must do so. On April 1, 1991, both the state and federal tip credit will increase to 50 percent of the required minimum wage.

Minimum Wage Reminder Continued...

State and federal law both provide for a new sub-minimum training wage. Under certain conditions, employers can pay employees under the age of 20 a wage rate at least 85 percent of minimum for up to 90 days. In no case can the training wage be less than $3.35 per hour.

An employee who has been paid at the sub-minimum wage for 90 days can be employed for 90 more days at the sub-minimum by a different employer, if that employer provides on-the-job training in accordance with U.S. Department of Labor rules.

State law requires employers to pay workers under the age of 18 a "fair and comparable" wage in comparison to others in the same area who do similar work. Job Service offices can tell employers what most young people earn in their area for a particular type of work.

For more information on the state minimum wage, contact the South Dakota Department of Labor at (605) 773-3682. Questions on federal wage and hour provisions may be directed to the regional office of the federal Wage and Hour Division in Denver at (303) 844-4405.

South Dakota Labor Market in March

In March 1990, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 272,200. This is an increase of 6,300 jobs (or 2.4 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

The retail trade industry posted the largest job increase over the year, with the addition of 2,400 jobs. The divisions showing the most growth in this industry were: eating and drinking establishments (900 jobs); food stores (600 jobs) and general merchandise/accessory stores (300 jobs).

The services industry posted the second largest job increase from year-ago levels, with the addition of 1,600 jobs (or a 2.5 percent increase). The divisions showing the most growth in this industry were: hospitals (500 jobs); health services, other than hospitals (300 jobs); personal and business (400 jobs); and social services (300 jobs).

The finance, insurance and real estate industry posted a 1,000 job increase from year-ago employment levels. The nondepository institutions division once again led this industry in job growth with the addition of 500 jobs over year ago employment levels.

The construction industry added 500 additional jobs from March 1989. The building and highway and street divisions each added approximately 100 jobs and the special trade contractors division added 300 jobs.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

From February to March, nonfarm employment in the state increased 1,200 jobs (of 0.4 percent).

Most of the industry levels this time of year remain fairly stable and the largest increase in any given industry was 400 jobs.

The industry noting this 400 job increase was the retail trade industry. Many of these jobs were within restaurants and miscellaneous retail trade businesses, such as mail-order houses, florists, drug stores and sporting goods stores.

The construction industry added 300 jobs from February to March. All three divisions of the construction industry: building, highway/street, and special trade noted job increases of 100 each.

The unemployment rate remained unchanged from February to March at 4.0 percent. The South Dakota labor force in March was 352,100 with 338,000 South Dakotans employed, and 14,100 unemployed.

Labor Force Statistics Available

Benchmarked annual average labor force statistics for the nation and all states (including South Dakota and its counties) are now available from the Labor Market Information Center. In addition to current labor force statistics, historical labor force statistics are also available. For more information on these statistics, please call (605) 622-2314.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	March 1990 (1)				March 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,789,000	117,093,000	6,697,000	5.4	122,223,000	115,844,000	6,378,000	5.2
South Dakota	352,100	338,000	14,100	4.0	354,100	338,600	15,500	4.4
Sioux Falls MSA	73,687	71,317	2,370	3.2	74,522	71,240	3,282	4.4
Rapid City MSA	38,704	37,266	1,438	3.7	38,150	36,504	1,646	4.3
Aurora	1,435	1,402	33	2.3	1,420	1,379	41	2.9
Beadle	9,548	8,996	552	5.8	9,304	8,931	373	4.0
Bennett	1,621	1,575	46	2.8	1,557	1,533	24	1.5
Bon Homme	3,428	3,393	35	1.0	3,451	3,350	101	2.9
Brookings	14,809	14,026	783	5.3	15,002	14,188	814	5.4
Brown	19,390	18,220	1,170	6.0	20,596	19,224	1,372	6.7
Brule	2,662	2,601	61	2.3	2,674	2,579	95	3.6
Buffalo	452	415	37	8.2	458	417	41	9.0
Butte	3,579	3,434	145	4.1	3,511	3,320	191	5.4
Campbell	1,069	1,019	50	4.7	1,084	1,035	49	4.5
Charles Mix	3,734	3,604	130	3.5	3,712	3,583	129	3.5
Clark	1,907	1,825	82	4.3	1,861	1,788	73	3.9
Clay	7,073	6,746	327	4.6	7,028	6,816	212	3.0
Codington	12,407	11,875	532	4.3	12,187	11,713	474	3.9
Corson	1,360	1,243	117	8.6	1,527	1,325	202	13.2
Custer	3,091	3,005	86	2.8	3,163	3,034	129	4.1
Davison	9,442	9,236	206	2.2	9,455	9,243	212	2.2
Day	3,262	3,078	184	5.6	3,341	3,158	183	5.5
Deuel	2,205	2,084	121	5.5	2,215	2,069	146	6.6
Dewey	2,150	1,951	199	9.3	2,028	1,925	103	5.1
Douglas	1,584	1,539	45	2.8	1,657	1,605	52	3.1
Edmunds	2,020	1,944	76	3.8	2,089	1,962	127	6.1
Fall River	3,215	3,072	143	4.4	3,266	3,150	116	3.6
Faulk	1,152	1,107	45	3.9	1,138	1,117	21	1.8
Grant	4,314	4,119	195	4.5	4,276	4,107	169	4.0
Gregory	2,243	2,180	63	2.8	2,366	2,282	84	3.6
Haakon	1,157	1,129	28	2.4	1,171	1,122	49	4.2
Hamlin	2,424	2,335	89	3.7	2,350	2,210	140	6.0
Hand	1,946	1,888	58	3.0	1,960	1,904	56	2.9
Hanson	1,613	1,509	104	6.4	1,478	1,424	54	3.7
Harding	777	744	33	4.2	742	736	6	.8
Hughes	8,352	8,101	251	3.0	8,443	8,192	251	3.0
Hutchinson	4,011	3,875	136	3.4	4,141	4,006	135	3.3
Hyde	874	837	37	4.2	893	865	28	3.1
Jackson	1,554	1,500	54	3.5	1,489	1,423	66	4.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	March 1990 (1)				March 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,261	1,211	50	4.0	1,261	1,162	99	7.9
Jones	636	575	61	9.6	619	563	56	9.0
Kingsbury	2,735	2,640	95	3.5	2,799	2,715	84	3.0
Lake	5,252	4,897	355	6.8	5,274	4,973	301	5.7
Lawrence	10,715	10,248	467	4.4	10,664	10,123	541	5.1
Lincoln	6,865	6,605	260	3.8	7,391	7,030	361	4.9
Lyman	1,419	1,363	56	3.9	1,465	1,416	49	3.3
McCook	2,909	2,812	97	3.3	2,896	2,776	120	4.1
McPherson	1,503	1,436	67	4.5	1,507	1,406	101	6.7
Marshall	2,385	2,260	125	5.2	2,235	2,168	67	3.0
Meade	8,656	8,273	383	4.4	8,828	8,418	410	4.6
Mellette	836	790	46	5.5	844	823	21	2.5
Miner	1,599	1,567	32	2.0	1,633	1,592	41	2.5
Minnehaha	73,687	71,317	2,370	3.2	74,522	71,240	3,282	4.4
Moody	3,168	3,029	139	4.4	3,300	3,137	163	4.9
Pennington	38,704	37,266	1,438	3.7	38,150	36,504	1,646	4.3
Perkins	2,298	2,246	52	2.3	2,228	2,189	39	1.8
Potter	1,410	1,384	26	1.8	1,466	1,404	62	4.2
Roberts	4,523	4,227	296	6.5	4,424	4,166	258	5.8
Sanborn	1,101	1,030	71	6.4	1,071	1,050	21	2.0
Shannon	2,245	2,104	141	6.3	2,258	2,118	140	6.2
Spink	3,529	3,397	132	3.7	3,487	3,408	79	2.3
Stanley	1,436	1,345	91	6.3	1,475	1,408	67	4.5
Sully	741	717	24	3.2	742	721	21	2.8
Todd	2,769	2,548	221	8.0	2,650	2,523	127	4.8
Tripp	3,261	3,161	100	3.1	3,241	3,185	56	1.7
Turner	4,411	4,307	104	2.4	4,252	4,095	157	3.7
Union	5,436	5,226	210	3.9	5,397	5,084	313	5.8
Walworth	2,818	2,716	102	3.6	2,865	2,728	137	4.8
Yankton	10,853	10,639	214	2.0	11,008	10,682	326	3.0
Ziebach	1,105	1,070	35	3.2	1,109	1,055	54	4.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.2 and 5.0. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

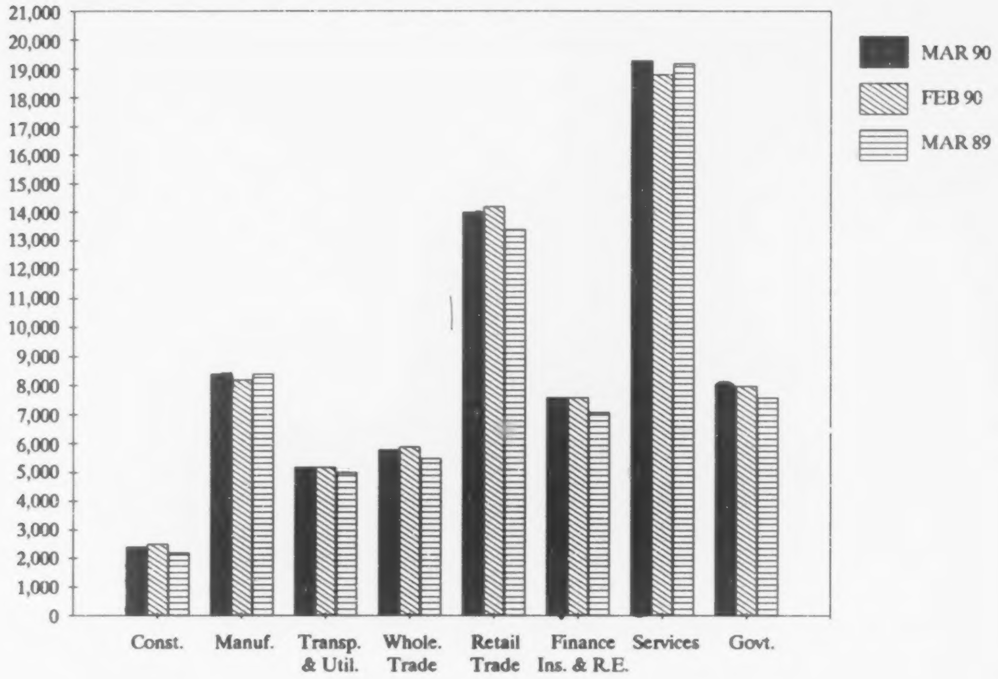
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

				Percent Change From	
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	272,200	271,000	265,900	.4	2.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	209,700	208,700	203,800	.5	2.9
GOODS PRODUCING	42,300	42,000	41,600	.7	1.7
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,600	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	8,100	7,800	7,600	3.8	6.6
MANUFACTURING	31,600	31,600	31,400	.0	.6
Durable Goods	17,700	17,700	17,600	.0	.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,800	10,700	10,700	.9	.9
Nondurable Goods	13,900	13,900	13,800	.0	.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,500	7,300	-1.3	1.4
Printing & Publishing	3,100	3,100	3,000	.0	3.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	229,900	229,000	224,300	.4	2.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,100	13,100	13,200	.0	-.8
Transportation	7,700	7,700	7,800	.0	-1.3
Communication	3,100	3,000	3,100	3.3	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
TRADE	71,700	71,100	69,000	.8	3.9
Wholesale Trade	18,300	18,100	18,000	1.1	1.7
Durable Goods	8,400	8,300	8,300	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	9,900	9,800	9,700	1.0	2.1
Retail Trade	53,400	53,000	51,000	.8	4.7
General Merchandise/Apparel	9,400	9,400	9,200	.0	2.2
Food Stores	8,500	8,600	7,900	-1.2	7.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,200	16,100	15,200	.6	6.6
Finance	10,800	10,700	9,900	.9	9.1
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,600	.0	5.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,200	3,700	.0	13.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,800	3,800	3,600	.0	5.6
SERVICES	66,400	66,400	64,800	.0	2.5
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	6,900	7,000	6,800	-1.4	1.5
Personal and Business	8,200	8,200	7,800	.0	5.1
Medical and Health Services	26,000	25,900	25,300	.4	2.8
Hospitals	12,000	11,900	11,500	.8	4.3
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,000	14,000	13,700	.0	2.2
Educational Services	5,300	5,200	5,200	1.9	1.9
Social Services	5,200	5,300	4,900	-1.9	6.1
Membership Organizations	8,100	8,100	8,100	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	62,500	62,300	62,100	.3	.6
Federal	10,900	11,000	11,000	-.9	-.9
State	16,900	16,600	16,500	1.8	2.4
State Education	8,500	8,300	8,000	2.4	6.3
Local	34,700	34,700	34,600	.0	.3
Local Education	20,700	20,600	20,500	.5	1.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

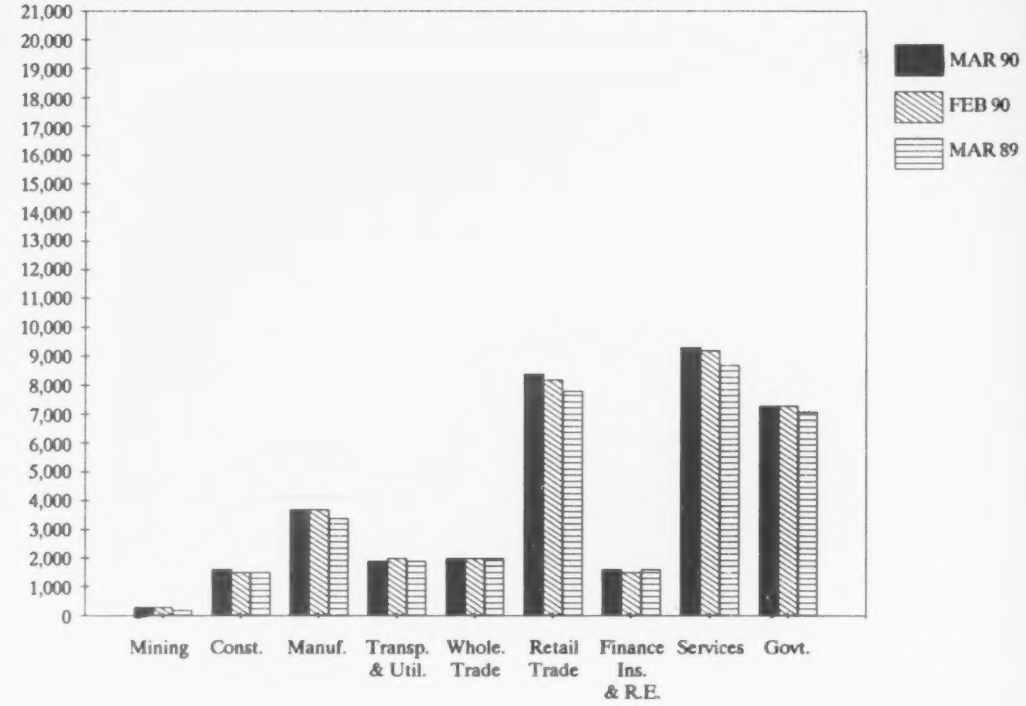


	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	71,400	70,900	68,600	.7	4.1
GOODS PRODUCING	11,000	10,900	10,600	.9	3.8
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	2,500	2,400	2,300	4.2	8.7
MANUFACTURING	8,500	8,400	8,300	1.2	2.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	60,400	60,000	58,000	.7	4.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,200	5,200	5,100	.0	2.0
TRADE	19,800	19,800	19,000	.0	4.2
Wholesale	5,700	5,800	5,500	-1.7	3.6
Retail	14,100	14,000	13,500	.7	4.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,700	7,600	7,100	1.3	8.5
SERVICES	19,700	19,400	19,200	1.5	2.6
GOVERNMENT	8,000	8,000	7,600	.0	5.3

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,100	35,700	34,200	1.1	5.6
GOODS PRODUCING	5,600	5,500	5,100	1.8	9.8
MINING	300	300	200	.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,600	1,500	1,500	6.7	6.7
MANUFACTURING	3,700	3,700	3,400	.0	8.8
SERVICE PRODUCING	30,500	30,200	29,100	1.0	4.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	2,000	1,900	-5.0	.0
TRADE	10,400	10,200	9,800	2.0	6.1
Wholesale	2,000	2,000	2,000	.0	.0
Retail	8,400	8,200	7,800	2.4	7.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,500	1,600	6.7	.0
SERVICES	9,300	9,200	8,700	1.1	6.9
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,300	7,100	.0	2.8

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Private	173,800	173,000	168,000	32.2	31.9	32.3
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	41.4	40.1	40.5
Construction	6,200	5,900	5,800	36.9	36.5	36.2
Manufacturing	23,800	23,700	23,500	40.6	39.6	41.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,000	10,900	11,000	38.1	38.0	37.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,500	62,200	60,100	29.3	28.9	29.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,200	12,100	11,200	34.6	34.8	35.2
Services	55,900	56,000	54,300	29.3	29.4	29.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Total Private	249.87	248.50	243.54	7.76	7.79	7.54
Mining	517.50	504.46	500.99	12.50	12.58	12.37
Construction	380.07	375.59	372.86	10.30	10.29	10.30
Manufacturing	340.23	329.08	338.62	8.38	8.31	8.14
Transportation & Public Utilities	422.53	425.22	410.46	11.09	11.19	10.83
Wholesale & Retail Trade	185.47	187.27	184.08	6.33	6.48	6.24
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	278.88	282.23	271.39	8.06	8.11	7.71
Services	218.58	217.27	206.32	7.46	7.39	7.09

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	5,800	5,900	6,000	45.6	43.7	45.1
Rapid City MSA	2,800	2,800	2,600	41.9	40.6	41.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	394.90	357.03	364.41	8.66	8.17	8.08
Rapid City MSA	393.44	388.14	339.07	9.39	9.56	8.19

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989
Sex, Total	3,060	3,518	3,333
Male	2,097	2,523	2,382
Female	963	995	951
Race, Total	3,060	3,518	3,333
White	2,771	3,201	3,089
Nonwhite	289	317	244
Age, Total	3,060	3,518	3,333
Under 45	2,142	2,558	2,471
Over 45	918	960	862
[2]Industry, Total	3,060	3,518	3,333
Mining	113	152	148
Construction	917	1,077	1,105
Manufacturing	780	901	813
Transportation & Public Utilities	149	144	177
Trade	472	492	504
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	79	78	50
Services	434	509	392
Government	116	165	144
[2]Occupation	3,060	3,518	3,333
Professional & Managerial	306	334	276
Clerical and Sales	338	363	360
Services	324	340	311
Processing	118	145	90
Machine Trade	111	140	118
Benchwork	366	385	424
Structural Work	1,050	1,252	1,239
Other	447	559	515
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,060	3,518	3,333
1-2 Weeks	369	486	261
3-4 Weeks	294	463	259
5-14 Weeks	1,574	1,915	1,942
15 Weeks & Over	823	654	871

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

				Percent Change From	
	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,343	1,600	2,110	-16.1	-36.4
B. Weeks Compensated	12,777	14,281	18,293	-10.5	-30.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,564,416	$1,409,301	$1,868,640	11.0	-16.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$42,208,382	$42,665,737	$41,828,100	-1.1	0.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available	6,616	5,287	5,740	25.1	15.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,132	2,840	3,666	45.5	12.7
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	10,734	8,377	5,317	28.1	101.9

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	March 1990
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$121,291

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

From the Division of Labor and Management

When an employee is injured on the job, what reporting is required under the South Dakota worker's compensation law? Here is the way it is suppose to work.

Every injured employee is suppose to give notice of the injury as soon as possible. If the employer has knowledge of the injury, e.g. witnessed it happening, then the employee's notice is satisfied. In any case, notice must be given within 30 days after the occurrence of the injury unless a reasonable excuse provides an explanation for failure to give the notice.

Once the employer has knowledge of a job related injury, it must be reported to the employer's workers's compensation insurer, on a form approved by the Department of Labor, within ten days. If the employer is self-insured, as approved by the Department of Labor, then the report must be made directly to the Department of Labor within this ten day period. Failure to make this report is a Class 2 misdemeanor (punishable by 30 days imprisonment, or a $100 fine, or both).

Once the worker's compensation insurer has the First Report of Injury, it is required to file it with the Department of Labor within ten days. Then, the insurer must make an investigation of the claim, and make payment in accordance with the South Dakota worker's compensation laws. If the insurer intends to deny the claim, it must notify the injured employee and the Department of Labor, in writing, within 30 days from the receipt of the First Report of Injury that it intends to deny coverage. The reason for denial must be stated, and the Claimant must be notified that he has the right to request a hearing before the Department of Labor within two years of the date of denial. The time for investigation may be extended up to 60 additional days by the Department of Labor if there is a proper showing that more time is needed to investigate the claim.

The employer must preserve the record of the First Report of Injury for at least four years from the date of injury.

Anytime you have questions, you should contact the Division of Labor and Management. The number is 773-3681. Simply leave your name and telephone number, and your call will be returned.

Mark your calendar: the Division of Labor and Management is sponsoring a worker's compensation seminar on May 24, 1990, at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. If you need more information on this, contact the Division of Labor and Management.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Mar. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	128.7	128.0	122.3	.5%	5.2%
Industrial Production Index[2]	N/A	141.8	141.0	N/A	N/A
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$148,554	$149,461	$141,349	-.6%	5.1%
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,321	1,457	1,405	-9.3%	-6.0%
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	10.0%	10.0%	11.5%	.0%	-13.0%

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

April 1990 Published May 1990

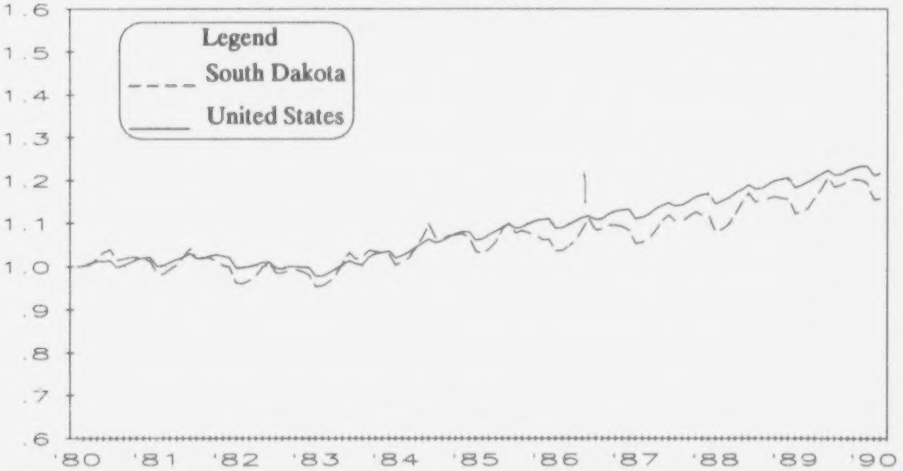
SD and US Employment--an "apples-to-apples" comparison

One way of measuring the state's performance on the employment front is to compare statewide levels to national levels. But the large difference in the magnitude of the numbers makes comparison a bit ambiguous. For example, nonfarm employment in both South Dakota and the United States increased less than one percent from January to February of 1990. But what does that comparison really mean, considering the fact that the state's actual increase in employment was just 500, compared to a 506,000 actual jump in employment nationally?

One way of getting around an "apples-to-oranges" comparison like this is to index South Dakota and U.S. nonfarm employment levels. In this article, we will look at the performance of South Dakota's nonfarm employment levels as compared to the nation by indexing monthly employment estimates of each to January 1980 levels. In other words, the monthly employment estimates for South Dakota were divided by the state's January 1980 employment level; the monthly employment estimates for the United States were divided by the U.S. January 1980 employment level.

This allows for a more straightforward, "apples-to-apples" comparison. For example, we can say that South Dakota's nonfarm employment has performed somewhat more poorly than the nation's since January of 1980, with an index value of 1.16 in February 1990, compared to the nation's value of 1.22--without having to take the large difference of the employment bases into consideration. Because an index measures changes in employment from the same base, it also works well for comparisons over time. Again, differences in employment bases do not have to be considered.

Monthly Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
Indexed to January 1980



Looking at the above graph of indexed monthly employment levels, we can see that there have only been three instances since 1980 when South Dakota ranked higher than the nation on the index for more than a month at a time. Those instances were the summer

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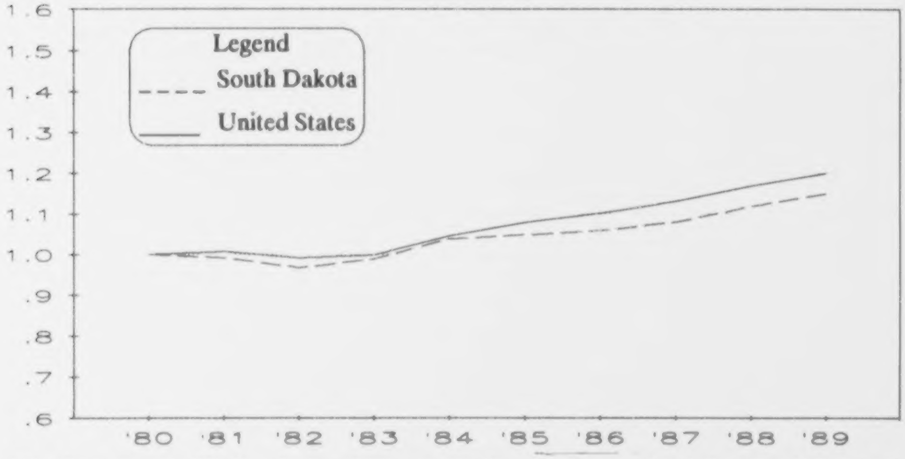
months of 1980, 1983 and 1984. In the 1980 and 1984 cases, the reason for South Dakota's shining performance was largely due to ~~more~~ marked seasonal increases in construction, retail trade and services which had a more pronounced effect on the state's employment levels than they had nationwide. The addition to June 1984 payrolls of workers for the primary election in South Dakota also gave the state's nonfarm employment levels a boost which did not occur nationwide.

In the 1983 case, South Dakota was experiencing rapid growth in the manufacturing and finance, insurance and real estate industries. Also, a strike which idled more than half a million communications workers nationwide had a much greater influence on autumn U.S. employment levels than on statewide levels.

Since 1985, South Dakota's overall lag behind the nation on the nonfarm employment index has become more pronounced. In fact, in just one month since 1985 has South Dakota ranked higher than the nation. That was in June of 1985, when seasonal employment gains again packed a bigger punch for South Dakota than they did for the nation.

Plotting indexed monthly employment levels of the state and the nation on a graph makes it easy to see differences in the seasonal patterns of the two. But because of the great volume of change in some of the industries' levels, it is sometimes difficult to see the overall trend. For this reason, annual average employment levels in South Dakota and the United States were also indexed--using the annual average 1980 employment levels as the base.

Annual Average Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
Indexed to 1980



SD Pacing Nation Again Since 1987

The above graph of indexed annual average employment levels shows that South Dakota's nonfarm employment has lagged behind the nation for the most part since 1980. During the recessions of the early 1980s, both South Dakota and the nation performed poorly on the index, with declining employment levels. Both then started a recovery, with South Dakota bouncing back a bit faster between 1982 and 1983 and then closely mirroring the nation's performance between 1983 and 1984. A gap between the two developed in 1985 which continued to widen until recently. South Dakota has continued to fall behind the nation on the index, but the state's rate of growth has at least run more parallel to the nation's growth rate since 1987.

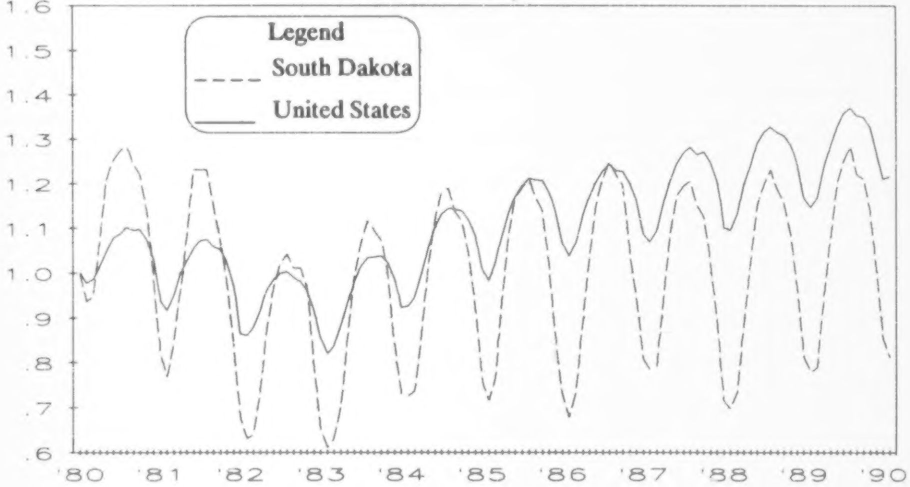
Considering these graphs together, it appears as though the greater extremity of the seasonal lows in South Dakota are perhaps to blame for slowing the state's momentum in keeping up with the overall upward trend which the nation has experienced.

Clearly displaying the state's more extreme employment seasonality is performance of the construction industry on the index of monthly employment levels. In every year since 1980, the rapid October to February drop in construction employment has been much sharper, and the March to June rise has been much more dramatic in South Dakota than in the nation. The graph which shows this industry's performance on an annual basis shows that during recessions of the early 1980s, employment in both South Dakota and the nation headed downward, with the slope being quite a bit steeper for the state. The nation's employment in the construction industry then picked up again, and has noted quite consistent growth since 1984. South Dakota's construction employment also recovered from the recessionary lows of the early 1980s, but growth has not been nearly as consistent or steady.

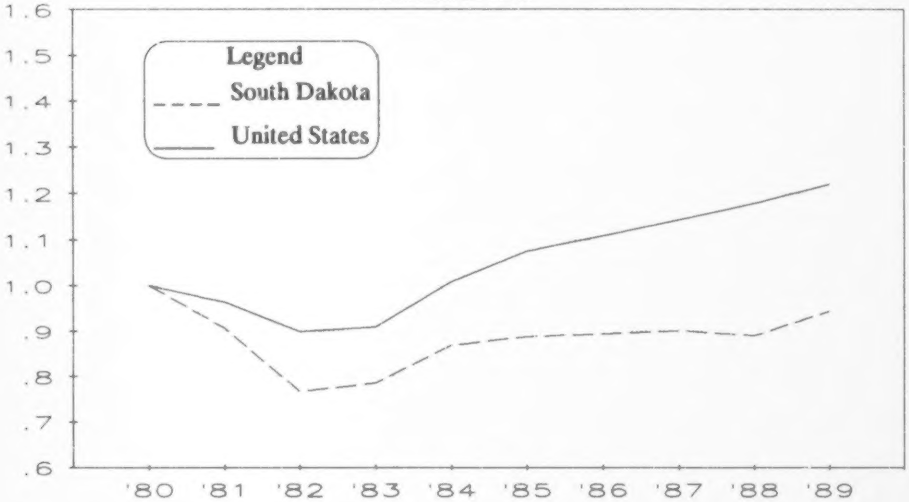
SD Construction Lag More Pronounced Since '87

It appears as though this gap between the state and nation has begun widening since 1987. Until 1987, seasonal employment highs noted by the state's construction industry on the employment index had equalled or exceeded the nation. But since 1987, the state has not even kept pace in those peak months; and the lows have become more extreme.

Construction Industry
Monthly Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
Indexed to January 1980



Construction Industry
Annual Average Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
Indexed to 1980

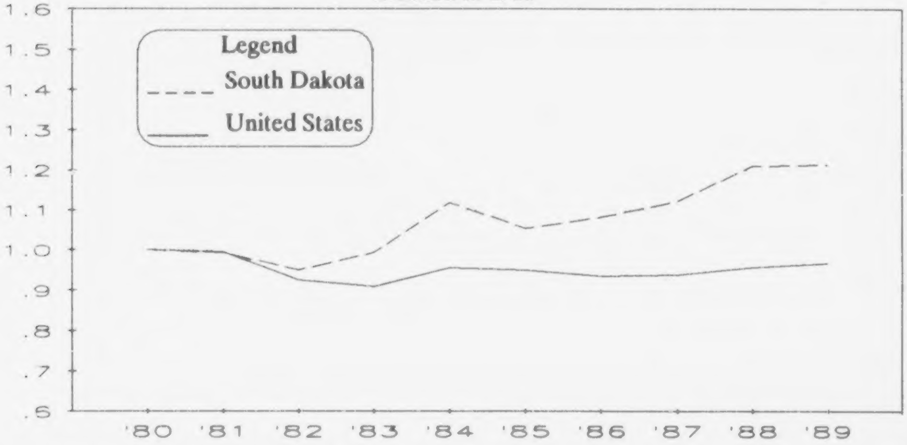


The industry in which South Dakota has diverged from the United States the most is in manufacturing, especially since 1983. In the early 1980s, the overall manufacturing employment patterns of the nation and the state tracked fairly closely. Beginning in late

1981 through 1982, the two were practically on the same downhill track, with manufacturing employment in both the state and the nation being heavily tied to the poor national economy and the recession.

But in 1983, the two had a parting of their ways, with the state recovering from the recession more rapidly than the nation. With the exception of 1985 when the state could not maintain the rapid manufacturing growth which it noted during 1984, the overall trend in manufacturing employment has been upward. Growth in the state's manufacturing industry since 1980 has been largely in the durable goods division, in which growth has been especially limited nationally. South Dakota escaped the blows dealt to the nation's steel, automobile, leather and tire manufacturers in the early 1980s.

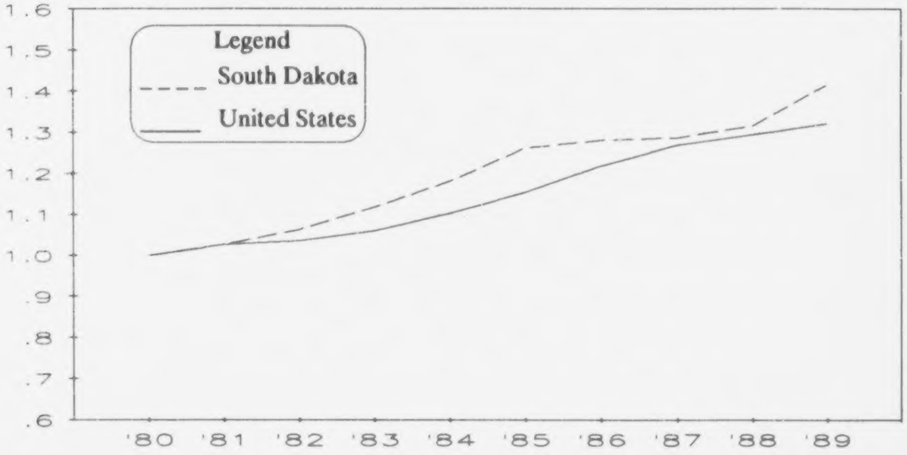
Manufacturing Industry
Annual Average Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
Indexed to 1980



Hotter Growth for State's F.I.R.E. Industry

Besides manufacturing, the only other industry in which South Dakota has performed better than the nation on the employment index is finance, insurance and real estate. South Dakota pulled ahead of the nation in 1982 and has maintained a lead. The nation has noted fairly constant growth in this industry since 1982, but South Dakota's growth was much faster--especially during the 1982 to 1985 period. Growth in the state then slowed some to 1988, paralleling the nation's growth rate from 1987 to 1988. Deregulation in the banking industry allowed several nonfarm business credit firms to relocate in South Dakota, which went through a period of rapid growth and then settled into a market niche.

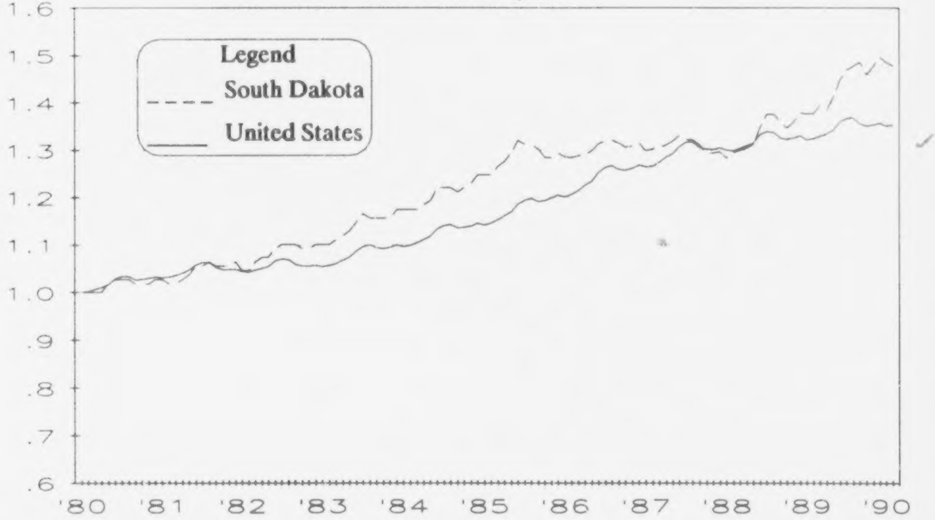
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industry
Annual Average Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
Indexed to 1980



SD and US share cyclical F.I.R.E. patterns

As the graph of indexed monthly levels below shows, the state follows the cyclical patterns of the nation quite closely in this industry.

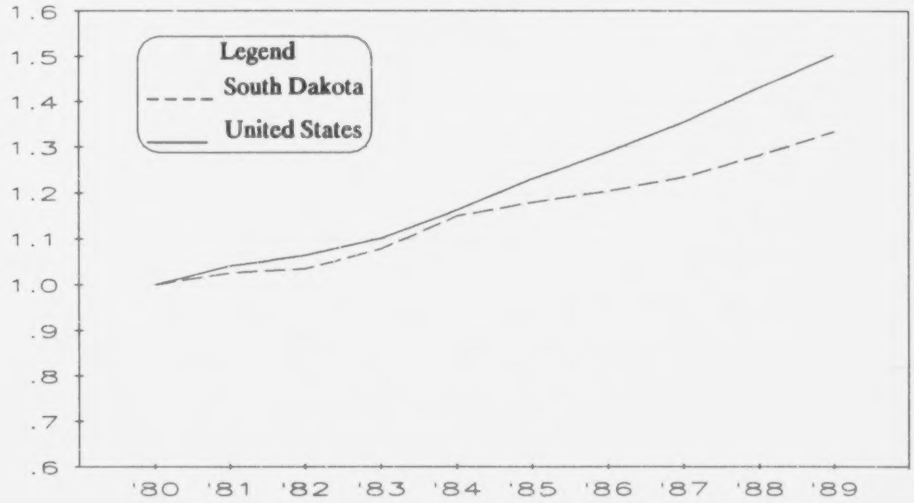
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industry
Monthly Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
Indexed to January 1980



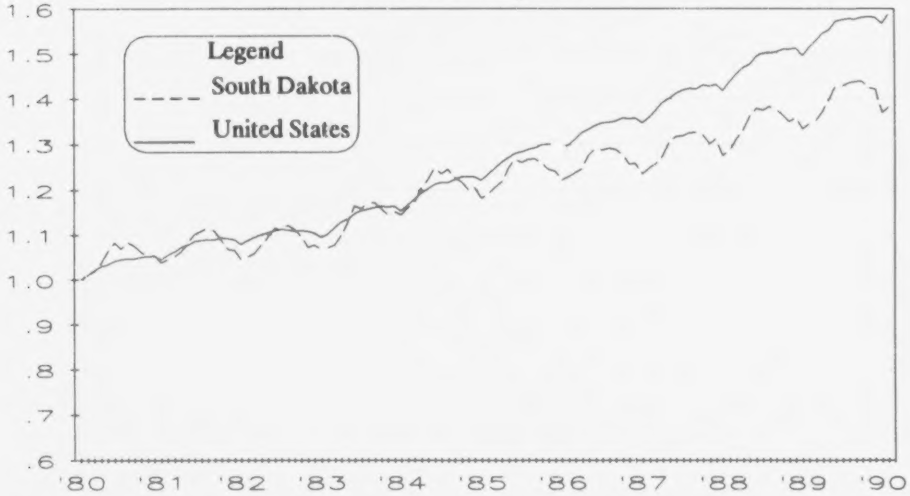
SD Services Boom Not as Loud as Nation's

In the services industry, South Dakota tracked with the nation quite closely until 1985, when the United States' lead began widening. While the state has also noted continual growth in this industry, it has not been as outstanding as the nation's. Contributing to the state's slower growth in this industry has been its more modest increases in population. A growing population base which demands new and additional services is at the heart of this industry's health. This industry is also closely tied to personal income levels, where South Dakota has also not fared as well as the nation in this decade.

Services Industry
Annual Average Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
Indexed to 1980



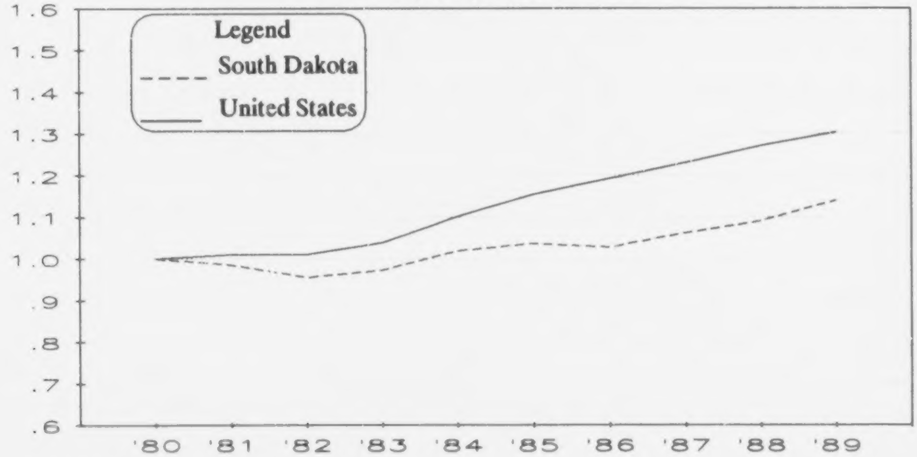
The graph of monthly levels on the following page shows quite clearly that the state's seasonal highs and lows in services employment are more extreme than are the nation's.


Services Industry
Monthly Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
Indexed to January 1980

US Outpaces SD in Retail Trade

Lackluster growth in population and personal income also impeded South Dakota's growth in the retail trade industry, where growth was greater nationally for much of the decade. Growth in this industry is driven by increasing consumer demand, and a growing population and income levels are two of the major factors behind increasing consumer demand.

South Dakota has fallen even farther behind in this economy-mirroring industry. The 1982 recession was even harder on the state's retail trade industry, and its recovery in the two succeeding years was slower. But the gap really began widening in 1985, with the state's retail trade employment dropping in 1986. Since 1986, the state has again paralleled the nation's growth rate in this industry--but still falls well below on the index.


Retail Trade Employment
Annual Average Nonfarm Wage and Salaried Employment
Indexed to 1980

In summary, this "apples-to-apples" comparison of the state's and nation's nonfarm employment levels which indexing them allows shows that South Dakota has faired a little worse in some areas, but has also shone in other areas. All in all, the state has tracked quite closely to the nation's performance on the index, with a growth rate which has run more parallel again since 1987.

South Dakota Labor Market In April

In April, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota continued its expansion from year-earlier levels, by posting a job increase of 6,000 (or 2.2 percent) and establishing an employment level of 277,300.

The retail trade industry gained the largest number of jobs, with the addition of 2,300 over the year. Although most divisions in retail trade showed job growth, the divisions claiming the majority of the increase were food stores; general merchandise/accessory stores; automotive dealers and gas stations; and eating and drinking establishments. The eating and drinking establishment division growth may be partially attributed to new and expanding businesses related to the gambling in Deadwood.

The services industry placed second in job growth, with an over-the-year gain of 1,400 jobs. The medical and health division posted the largest job growth (700 jobs), with hospitals capturing 400 of the increase. Other divisions noting job growth were: business services; social services; and miscellaneous services.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry increased 1,000 jobs from year-ago employment levels. All divisions in this industry showed job growth, however non-depository institutions showed the largest growth with the addition of 600 jobs.

Government employment grew by 1,000 from year-ago levels. Federal government employment increases may be mostly attributed to the hiring of census workers. State government employment increased by 300 jobs and local government increased by 400 jobs.

The construction industry employment increased by 400 jobs from year-ago levels, which may be partially attributed to continued favorable weather conditions.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

The April 1990 nonfarm employment level of 277,300 jobs is the highest April level recorded since the inception, in 1939, of the Current Employment Statistics survey on which nonfarm employment estimates are based. Over-the-month employment increases were noted in all industries with the exception of government, which declined 200 jobs.

The retail trade industry noted over-the-month job growth of 2,000 jobs. The eating and drinking establishment division accounted for 1,600 of these 2,000 jobs. The springtime weather brings the reopening of businesses such as dairy bars and drive-in restaurants. Miscellaneous retail trade employers added 300 jobs from month-ago employment levels by starting to beef up personnel as the tourist season begins.

Brisk seasonal expansion occurred in the construction industry during the month of April as employers reported healthy job gains of 1,300. This job increase was as seasonally expected from March to April, based on historical patterns. Highway and street construction employment increased by 600 jobs; special trade contractors by 500 jobs; and building construction by 200 jobs. Building permits as published in the media show that current construction projects range from building houses and garages to installing saunas and windows.

The hotels and amusement division of the services industry is also starting to beef up personnel in anticipation of the tourist season. The 400 job increase in the services industry was offset somewhat by the decrease in personal/business services; social services; and membership organizations.

The addition of 300 in the manufacturing industry was distributed throughout various establishments within this industry. The wholesale trade job growth of 300 may be partially attributed to increased workloads for establishments that buy petroleum (such as gasoline and diesel) in bulk and sell them to farmers for spring planting.

The April unemployment rate in South Dakota was 3.7 percent, compared with the March 1990 and April 1989 rate of 4.0 percent. Approximately 348,100 South Dakotans were employed in April, with 13,200 being unemployed. The number of South Dakotans unemployed decreased from the March 1990 and April 1989 level by 1,000. The reduction in unemployment from March to April may be partially attributed to tourism-related hiring in trade and services, together with accelerated activity in construction, agriculture, and ag-related businesses.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1990 (1)				April 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,816,000	117,359,000	6,457,000	5.2(3)	122,576,000	116,347,000	6,229,000	5.1(3)
South Dakota	361,300	348,100	13,200	3.7	359,000	344,800	14,200	4.0
Sioux Falls MSA	74,647	72,461	2,186	2.9	74,197	71,748	2,449	3.3
Rapid City MSA	39,796	38,178	1,618	4.1	39,140	37,524	1,616	4.1
Aurora	1,472	1,451	21	1.4	1,449	1,431	18	1.2
Beadle	9,679	9,235	444	4.6	9,525	8,973	552	5.8
Bennett	1,696	1,649	47	2.8	1,597	1,571	26	1.6
Bon Homme	3,592	3,556	36	1.0	3,468	3,448	20	.6
Brookings	15,044	14,534	510	3.4	15,080	14,388	692	4.6
Brown	19,501	18,446	1,055	5.4	20,458	19,164	1,294	6.3
Brule	2,828	2,749	79	2.8	2,730	2,671	59	2.2
Buffalo	461	440	21	4.6	482	432	50	10.4
Butte	3,699	3,554	145	3.9	3,619	3,415	204	5.6
Campbell	1,073	1,033	40	3.7	1,065	1,050	15	1.4
Charles Mix	3,915	3,775	140	3.6	3,853	3,693	160	4.2
Clark	1,994	1,909	85	4.3	1,948	1,858	90	4.6
Clay	7,216	6,908	308	4.3	7,102	6,844	258	3.6
Codington	12,656	12,235	421	3.3	12,431	11,912	519	4.2
Corson	1,411	1,245	166	11.8	1,509	1,314	195	12.9
Custer	3,230	3,170	60	1.9	3,254	3,149	105	3.2
Davison	9,748	9,559	189	1.9	9,513	9,342	171	1.8
Day	3,358	3,182	176	5.2	3,377	3,221	156	4.6
Deuel	2,197	2,084	113	5.1	2,280	2,146	134	5.9
Dewey	2,141	1,986	155	7.2	2,025	1,931	94	4.6
Douglas	1,663	1,627	36	2.2	1,734	1,681	53	3.1
Edmunds	2,098	2,019	79	3.8	2,162	2,044	118	5.5
Fall River	3,325	3,204	121	3.6	3,368	3,237	131	3.9
Faulk	1,188	1,165	23	1.9	1,187	1,176	11	.9
Grant	4,394	4,228	166	3.8	4,351	4,136	215	4.9
Gregory	2,339	2,292	47	2.0	2,429	2,359	70	2.9
Haakon	1,188	1,139	49	4.1	1,137	1,113	24	2.1
Hamlin	2,580	2,482	98	3.8	2,465	2,345	120	4.9
Hand	1,992	1,969	23	1.2	2,034	1,970	64	3.1
Hanson	1,614	1,578	36	2.2	1,523	1,495	28	1.8
Harding	786	767	19	2.4	773	766	7	.9
Hughes	8,527	8,370	157	1.8	8,530	8,313	217	2.5
Hutchinson	4,156	4,007	149	3.6	4,312	4,156	156	3.6
Hyde	887	861	26	2.9	955	889	66	6.9
Jackson	1,666	1,594	72	4.3	1,548	1,498	50	3.2

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1990 (1)				April 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,253	1,217	36	2.9	1,220	1,167	53	4.3
Jones	647	607	40	6.2	618	594	24	3.9
Kingsbury	2,926	2,764	162	5.5	2,912	2,792	120	4.1
Lake	5,458	5,067	391	7.2	5,260	5,039	221	4.2
Lawrence	10,987	10,496	491	4.5	10,805	10,200	605	5.6
Lincoln	7,018	6,873	145	2.1	7,448	7,163	285	3.8
Lyman	1,444	1,382	62	4.3	1,475	1,418	57	3.9
McCook	2,930	2,851	79	2.7	2,933	2,810	123	4.2
McPherson	1,538	1,483	55	3.6	1,522	1,448	74	4.9
Marshall	2,489	2,344	145	5.8	2,303	2,248	55	2.4
Meade	9,059	8,625	434	4.8	9,019	8,647	372	4.1
Mellette	818	786	32	3.9	825	810	15	1.8
Miner	1,719	1,634	85	4.9	1,665	1,626	39	2.3
Minnehaha	74,647	72,461	2,186	2.9	74,197	71,748	2,449	3.3
Moody	3,205	3,143	62	1.9	3,315	3,188	127	3.8
Pennington	39,796	38,178	1,618	4.1	39,140	37,524	1,616	4.1
Perkins	2,389	2,342	47	2.0	2,305	2,268	37	1.6
Potter	1,512	1,461	51	3.4	1,487	1,463	24	1.6
Roberts	4,687	4,419	268	5.7	4,591	4,319	272	5.9
Sanborn	1,134	1,055	79	7.0	1,122	1,072	50	4.5
Shannon	2,263	2,127	136	6.0	2,273	2,102	171	7.5
Spink	3,596	3,511	85	2.4	3,571	3,505	66	1.8
Stanley	1,497	1,437	60	4.0	1,559	1,489	70	4.5
Sully	778	763	15	1.9	801	775	26	3.2
Todd	2,943	2,722	221	7.5	2,778	2,627	151	5.4
Tripp	3,406	3,302	104	3.1	3,395	3,283	112	3.3
Turner	4,592	4,494	98	2.1	4,348	4,208	140	3.2
Union	5,970	5,640	330	5.5	5,613	5,339	274	4.9
Walworth	2,944	2,861	83	2.8	2,951	2,835	116	3.9
Yankton	11,264	10,988	276	2.5	11,134	10,876	258	2.3
Ziebach	1,122	1,090	32	2.9	1,146	1,065	81	7.1

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.4 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

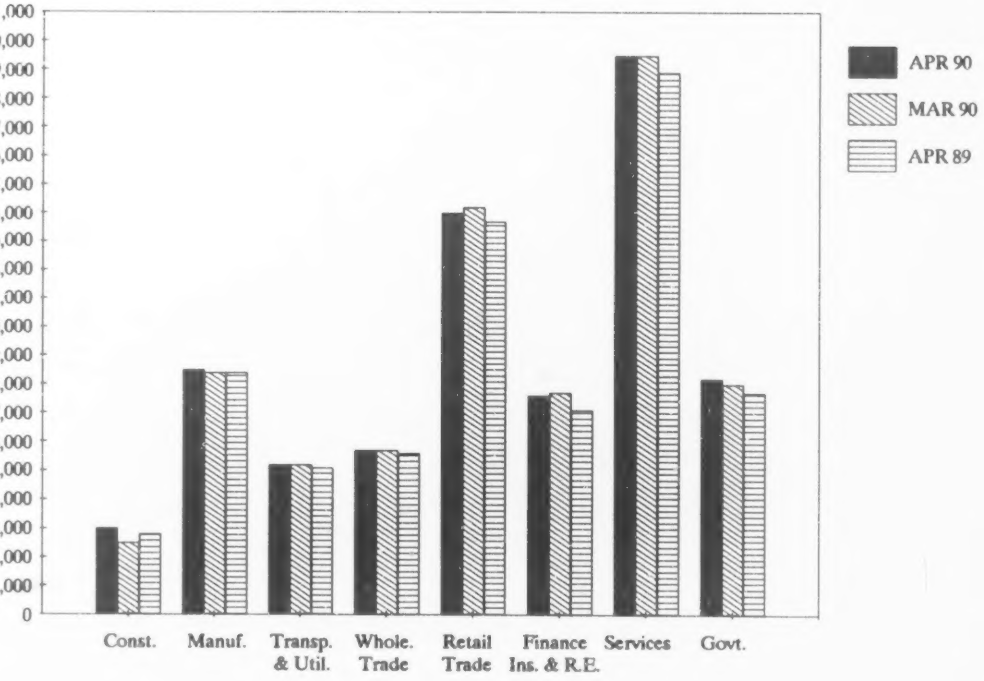
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	277,300	272,900	271,300	1.6	2.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	214,400	209,800	209,400	2.2	2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	44,000	42,300	43,300	4.0	1.6
MINING	2,700	2,600	2,600	3.8	3.8
CONSTRUCTION	9,400	8,100	9,000	16.0	4.4
MANUFACTURING	31,900	31,600	31,700	.9	.6
Durable Goods	18,100	17,700	17,700	2.3	2.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,800	10,700	10,500	.9	2.9
Nondurable Goods	13,800	13,900	14,000	-.7	-1.4
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,400	7,500	.0	-1.3
Printing & Publishing	3,000	3,100	3,000	-3.2	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	233,300	230,600	228,000	1.2	2.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,300	13,100	13,500	1.5	-1.5
Transportation	7,900	7,800	8,100	1.3	-2.5
Communication	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
TRADE	73,700	71,400	71,600	3.2	2.9
Wholesale Trade	18,400	18,100	18,600	1.7	-1.1
Durable Goods	8,300	8,200	8,500	1.2	-2.4
Nondurable Goods	10,100	9,900	10,100	2.0	.0
Retail Trade	55,300	53,300	53,000	3.8	4.3
General Merchandise/Apparel	9,300	9,400	9,200	-1.1	1.1
Food Stores	8,600	8,500	8,100	1.2	6.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,200	16,200	15,200	.0	6.6
Finance	10,800	10,800	9,900	.0	9.1
Depository Institutions	6,000	5,900	5,700	1.7	5.3
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,200	3,600	.0	16.7
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,800	3,700	2.6	5.4
SERVICES	67,200	66,800	65,800	.6	2.1
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	7,700	7,100	7,700	8.5	.0
Personal and Business	8,000	8,200	7,800	-2.4	2.6
Medical and Health Services	26,000	26,000	25,300	.0	2.8
Hospitals	11,900	11,900	11,500	.0	3.5
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,000	14,000	13,800	.0	1.4
Educational Services	5,300	5,300	5,300	.0	.0
Social Services	5,000	5,300	4,700	-5.7	6.4
Membership Organizations	8,100	8,200	8,100	-1.2	.0
GOVERNMENT	62,900	63,100	61,900	-.3	1.6
Federal	11,500	11,400	11,200	.9	2.7
State	16,600	16,900	16,300	-1.8	1.8
State Education	8,300	8,500	7,800	-2.4	6.4
Local	34,800	34,800	34,400	.0	1.2
Local Education	20,600	20,700	20,400	-.5	1.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

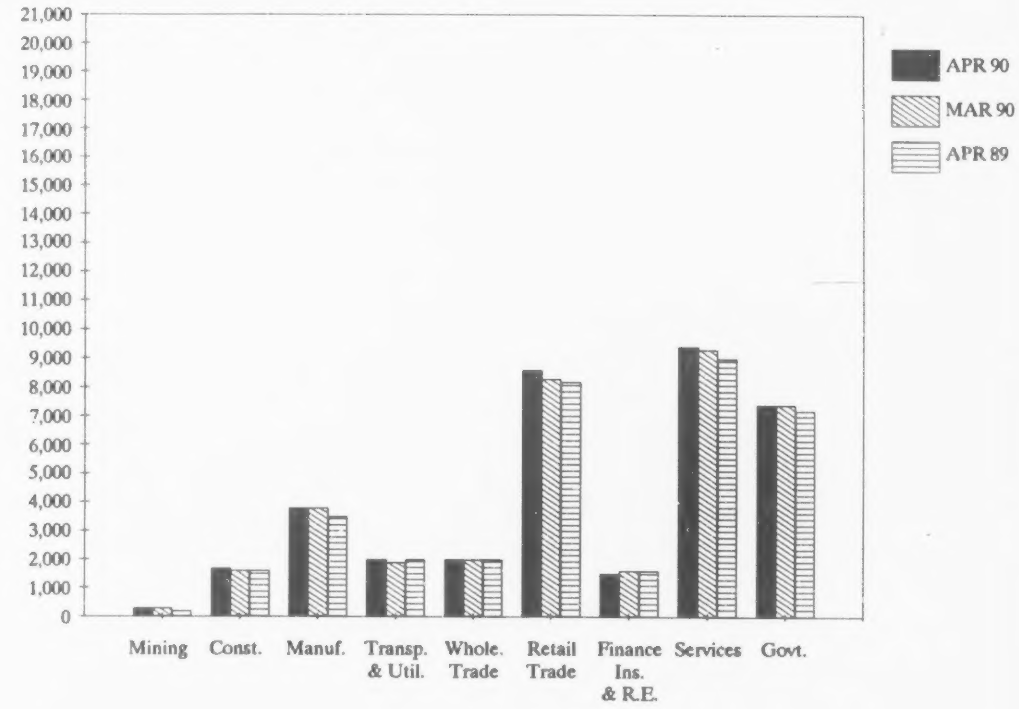


	April. 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	71,800	71,300	69,300	.7	3.6
GOODS PRODUCING	11,600	11,000	11,200	5.5	3.6
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	3,000	2,500	2,800	20.0	7.1
MANUFACTURING	8,500	8,400	8,400	1.2	1.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	60,200	60,300	58,100	-.2	3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,200	5,200	5,100	.0	2.0
TRADE	19,700	19,900	19,300	-1.0	2.1
Wholesale	5,700	5,700	5,600	.0	1.8
Retail	14,000	14,200	13,700	-1.4	2.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,600	7,700	7,100	-1.3	7.0
SERVICES	19,500	19,500	18,900	.0	3.2
GOVERNMENT	8,200	8,000	7,700	2.5	6.5

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,700	36,200	35,300	1.4	4.0
GOODS PRODUCING	5,800	5,700	5,300	1.8	9.4
MINING	300	300	200	0.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,700	1,600	1,600	6.3	6.3
MANUFACTURING	3,800	3,800	3,500	0.0	8.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	30,900	30,500	30,000	1.3	3.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	1,900	2,000	5.3	0.0
TRADE	10,600	10,300	10,200	2.9	3.9
Wholesale	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.0	0.0
Retail	8,600	8,300	8,200	3.6	4.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,600	1,600	-6.3	-6.3
SERVICES	9,400	9,300	9,000	1.1	4.4
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,400	7,200	0.0	2.8

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April. 1989
Total Private	178,100	173,900	173,400	32.6	32.1	33.2
Mining	2,300	2,200	2,200	41.6	41.4	41.6
Construction	7,400	6,300	7,100	38.6	36.7	40.4
Manufacturing	24,100	23,700	23,700	39.0	40.4	42.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,200	11,000	11,200	38.1	37.9	38.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	64,500	62,200	62,700	30.4	29.4	30.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,200	12,200	11,300	35.7	34.4	37.0
Services	56,400	56,300	55,200	29.5	29.1	29.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989
Total Private	$255.58	$249.42	$251.99	$7.84	$7.77	$7.59
Mining	507.10	517.50	508.35	12.19	12.50	12.22
Construction	388.32	375.81	394.30	10.06	10.24	9.76
Manufacturing	330.72	340.17	350.60	8.48	8.42	8.23
Transportation & Public Utilities	425.20	422.59	414.20	11.16	11.15	10.90
Wholesale & Retail Trade	198.82	186.40	189.71	6.54	6.34	6.22
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	284.89	275.20	292.30	7.98	8.00	7.90
Services	221.84	216.80	210.67	7.52	7.45	7.19

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	6,100	5,800	6,100	45.1	45.4	45.1
Rapid City MSA	2,700	2,900	2,600	41.9	41.8	44.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April. 1989	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	$386.51	$394.53	$368.92	$8.57	$8.69	$8.18
Rapid City MSA	398.47	395.43	368.72	9.51	9.46	8.38

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989
Sex, Total	2,039	3,060	2,642
Male	1,201	2,097	1,644
Female	838	963	998
Race, Total	2,039	3,060	2,642
White	1,824	2,771	2,409
Nonwhite	215	289	233
Age, Total	2,039	3,060	2,642
Under 45	1,388	2,142	1,949
Over 45	651	918	693
[2]Industry, Total	2,039	3,060	2,642
Mining	67	113	94
Construction	399	917	601
Manufacturing	637	780	806
Transportation & Public Utilities	86	149	156
Trade	349	472	437
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	83	79	61
Services	337	434	385
Government	81	116	102
[2]Occupation	2,039	3,060	2,642
Professional & Managerial	258	306	281
Clerical and Sales	309	338	375
Services	210	324	248
Processing	84	118	60
Machine Trade	88	111	101
Benchwork	323	366	501
Structural Work	512	1,050	725
Other	255	447	351
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,039	3,060	2,642
1-2 Weeks	315	369	524
3-4 Weeks	221	294	244
5-14 Weeks	810	1,574	1,011
15 Weeks & Over	693	823	863

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

				Percent Change From	
	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989	Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,065	1,343	1,380	-20.7	-22.8
B. Weeks Compensated	8,775	12,777	11,333	-31.3	-22.6
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$798,024	$1,564,416	$1,029,920	-49.0	-22.5
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$43,464,992	$42,208,382	$41,940,600	3.0	3.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	4,845	6,616	4,918	-26.8	-1.5
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,103	4,132	3,724	-.7	10.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	11,421	10,734	7,809	6.4	46.3

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	April 1990
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$115,042

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

From the Division of Labor and Management

In a worker's compensation case, who gets to pick the doctor, the employer or the employee? Historically under South Dakota's worker's compensation law, the employer has had the right to chose the treating doctor, but this will change on July 1, 1990. On that date, a new law will take effect which will give the employee the right to choose the medical practitioner for the purpose of treating job-related injuries. The 1990 session of the legislature passed Senate Bill 194 which provides for this change. The new law contains a number of particulars, and should be referred to for complete information. Some of the highlights are as follows.

The law gives an employee the right to make the initial selection of the medical practitioner or surgeon from among all licensed medical practitioners or surgeons in the state. A medical practitioner is defined as a health care provider licensed and practicing under Title 36 of the South Dakota code. Title 36 covers licensor of professions for the treatment of human ills. The employee must notify the employer of his choice of medical practitioner as soon as reasonably possible. If the employee desires to change his choice of medical practitioner, he must obtain approval, in writing, from the employer.

The medical practitioner treating the employee must provide a report to the employer within fourteen (14) days following the first treatment. If the treatment continues, further reports must be provided at thirty (30) day intervals. No relevant information in connection with the treatment of the work-related injury will be considered a privileged communication, and must be made available to the employer. If a medical practitioner willfully fails to make any of the reports required, there may be a forfeiture of the practitioners right to payment for services rendered.

It should be noted that under SDCL 62-7-1, the employer still has the right to a second opinion. The employer may arrange for an examination of the injured employee by a medical practitioner of its choice. This can be done as soon as practicable after the injury, and also one week later. After that, examinations may be arranged not more often than once every four weeks. SDCL 62-7-3 provides that if the employee refuses to submit to such an examination, his right to compensation payments will be temporarily suspended.

As always, safety in the work place is the most important factor in preventing worker's compensation claims. Your insurer should be able to give you information concerning safety programs. Anytime you have questions, feel free to contact the Division of Labor and Management. The number is 773-3681.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	April 1990	Mar. 1990	April 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	128.9	128.7	123.1	0.2	4.7
Industrial Production Index[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$148,640	$149,547	$143,732	-0.6	3.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,245	1,321	1,341	-5.8	-7.2
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	10.00	10.00	11.50	0.00	-13.04

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

May 1990 Published June 1990

South Dakota's Female Population Continues to Enter the Labor Force

Have you ever asked a little girl what she wants to be when she grows up? Today's little girl can, and probably will, provide you with just about any career choice imaginable. Yesterday's little girl probably would have said she would like to be a mommy, a nurse, or a teacher. This example describes better than any other the impact women have had on the labor force over the past years.

In 1989, the percentage of the female population who were in South Dakota's labor force was 61.7 percent. In 1980, the percentage of the female population in the labor force was 55.3 percent. Therefore, in the past nine years the percentage of the female population in the labor force has increased by 6.4 percentage points in South Dakota.

By comparison, in 1989 the percentage of the male population who were in the labor force was 78.1 percent. In 1980, the percentage of the male population in the labor force was 80.7 percent. Therefore, during the same time period that the percentage of women involved in South Dakota's labor force increased, the percent of males decreased slightly.

Because more women are entering the labor force, and many of these women will remain in the labor force for quite some time, more women are advancing their education. Nationally, in 1987, 21.7 percent of the females in the 25 to 29 years old age category had completed four (or more) years of college. Just 20 years earlier, only 12.1 percent of the females in the same age category had completed four or more years of college.

In addition to the advancements women have made regarding their level of education, many women are choosing careers for different reasons than in the past. In the past, most women worked to help with the family finances. Although many women still work to assist with the family's financial situation, the black and white of this reality has now transformed into shades of gray.

Today, many women who have advanced their education are also waiting longer to marry and start a family than they once did. Therefore, they are working to provide themselves with a living. In addition, once they do get married it is likely they will already have established themselves in a career and will not choose to leave their profession. This may be due to the fact that many women are receiving some form of higher education and they are reluctant to give up a profession that they have invested in, and chosen to make part of their life.

Public attitude has also played an important role in the willingness of women to work outside the home. In the past, the general public did not approve of women working outside the home unless their financial situation required it. However, during the postwar era which began in 1957 it became acceptable for older women (those who did not have children at home) to work. Today, it is acceptable for women to have both a career and a family.

However, one can not truly explore the reasons why women work without making mention of the fact that more women work today than in the past because they are the sole providers for their household. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the number of single-parent families has almost doubled since 1970 and about one out of five families with children is maintained by women.

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Today's labor force has a higher percentage of the female population than in the past; more women are receiving educational training for a career than in the past; and reasons for obtaining employment seem to be expanding for women.

Women Enter a Variety of Occupations

However, according to a publication entitled Women in the American Economy, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce in November 1986, even though women have made progress in entering occupations predominantly held by men in the past, especially managerial and professional specialty occupations, the majority of women are still in traditional "female" occupations. South Dakota seems to be following this national trend.

Many South Dakota women work in the occupational category of administrative support, including clerical. In fact, in 1989, females constituted 84.3 percent of the employment in this occupational category. Some examples of administrative support, including clerical occupations are secretaries; data processors and other office machine operators; dispatchers; tellers; insurance policy processing clerks; court clerks; hotel desk clerks; and first line supervisors and manager/supervisors for clerical and administrative support occupations.

Services occupations also constituted a high percentage of females in 1989. Women made up 72.2 percent of the employment in this occupational category. Some examples of services occupations include dental assistants; medical assistants; nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; home health aides; cosmetologists; child care workers; hostesses; waitresses; and cooks. Services occupations generally allow women to have more flexible work schedules (many of the jobs are part-time), which allow women with children to juggle both a job and be "super mom" as well.

By comparison, men made up 15.7 percent of the employment in the occupational category of administrative support, including clerical, and 27.8 percent of the employment in services occupations in 1989.

This comparison indicates that many women employed in these types of occupations may do so because they have family responsibilities and desire and need the type of work environment that provides them with an opportunity for more flexible schedules and part-time employment.

However, the professional specialty occupational category seems to be following the national trend as well. In 1989, women constituted 59.1 percent of all people in the professional specialty occupational category, while men made up 40.9 percent of the employment. Some examples of occupations in this category include: engineers; computer scientist; psychologists; social workers; legal assistance; lawyers; teachers; physicians and surgeons; respiratory therapists; speech pathologist and audiologists; and registered nurses.

Just as our great-grandmothers were pioneers in the development of this state, our mothers (and in some cases our grandmothers) were also pioneers of a different sort. They, like women across the nation, challenged society's attitude about the working women and won. Today, in South Dakota as well as the nation, women continue to enjoy contributing to the labor force.

South Dakota Labor Market In May

In May, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota continued its expansion from year-earlier levels by posting a job increase of 6,100 (or 2.2 percent) and establishing an employment level of 282,300.

Government employment posted a 2,400 job increase over the year. Some of this increase was due to the hiring of census workers within the federal government division.

When compared to year-ago employment levels the services industry led the private industry groups with a growth of 1,700 jobs. Divisions showing job growth over year-ago employment levels are: hospitals, 300 jobs; personal/business services, 300 jobs; educational services, 400 jobs; and social services, 400 jobs. Part of the job growth in social services occurred in day care as more mothers are continuing the trend of entering the job market.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry increased by 1,000 jobs. Nine hundred of these jobs were in the finance division; with depository institutions adding 300 jobs and nondepository institutions adding 500 jobs.

The retail trade industry added 900 jobs from year-ago employment levels, while wholesale trade decreased slightly. Divisions within retail trade adding jobs were food stores, 600 jobs; automotive dealers and gasoline stations, 500 jobs; and building materials and garden supply, 200 jobs. There was division wide growth among food stores as they continue to diversify their merchandise.

The manufacturing, mining, and construction industries remained stable over year-ago employment levels.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

The May 1990 nonfarm employment level showed an increase of 3,800 jobs (or 1.4 percent) over the month. Accelerated seasonal hiring helped boost this employment level.

Employment gains of 1,200 in the diverse services industry were centered in tourist-related divisions. As the weather warmed, tourists began to travel South Dakota. This is reflected in the hotels/motels/amusements division as it captured 800 of the 1,200 jobs. The opening of the racing season, outdoor plays, summer youth camps, zoos, golf courses, and the continued increase in camping and fishing activities all added to this seasonal increase in employment.

Many motorists are starting to experience the fifth season---construction. This industry reported a healthy over-the-month employment surge with the addition of 1,000 jobs. Building construction increased 200 jobs; highway and street, 600 jobs; and special trade contractors, 200 jobs.

The manufacturing industry saw an increase of 400 jobs over the month. This increase was split equally between the durable goods and nondurable goods divisions.

Government employment increased by 900 jobs over the month. Local government showed an increase of 300 jobs which can be partially attributed to the hiring of additional summer help for highway and street construction, and amusement and recreation services. Part of the increase in state government can be attributed to the additional hiring of workers by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks for park cleanup, maintenance, and fee collections as people began to visit state parks and campgrounds. There was also job growth in the South Dakota Department of Transportation as seasonal workers were hired to perform construction and maintenance work on South Dakota roads, highways and Interstates 29 and 90.

The demand for sand, rock, gravel and granite by the construction industry caused the mining and quarrying division to increase employment by 200 jobs over April employment levels.

The South Dakota labor force in May 1990 was 362,900. There were 350,100 South Dakotans employed and 12,800 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.5 percent, a slight decrease from the April rate of 3.7.

The labor force level decreased 1,900 from year-earlier levels. Most of this decrease is a result of the decline in the number of unemployed from one year ago. A large drop in the level of the unemployed labor force entrants and re-entrants is probably due to the lack of students entering the labor force in May. Traditionally, South Dakota students begin entering the labor force in May. This year, however, this entry has not yet occurred.

While South Dakota's employment has decreased slightly from year-earlier levels, nonfarm wage and salaried employment has increased 6,100 jobs. Apparently, some of the self-employed and unpaid family workers have changed to nonfarm jobs, which causes the nonfarm employment level to rise, but does not impact the total employment level. At the same time, other self-employed and unpaid family workers have left the labor force and caused the total employment numbers to decline.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	May 1990 (1)				May 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	124,640,000	118,277,000	6,363,000	5.1(3)	123,196,000	117,039,000	6,156,000	5.0(3)
South Dakota	362,900	350,100	12,800	3.5	364,800	350,500	14,300	3.9
Sioux Falls MSA	74,069	72,130	1,939	2.6	74,630	72,268	2,362	3.2
Rapid City MSA	39,651	38,277	1,374	3.5	40,332	38,725	1,607	4.0
Aurora	1,479	1,466	13	.9	1,485	1,448	37	2.5
Beadle	9,038	8,864	174	1.9	9,289	8,941	348	3.7
Bennett	1,654	1,592	62	3.7	1,590	1,557	33	2.1
Bon Homme	3,577	3,551	26	.7	3,502	3,484	18	.5
Brookings	16,017	14,553	1,464	9.1	15,888	14,345	1,543	9.7
Brown	19,981	18,885	1,096	5.5	20,727	19,384	1,343	6.5
Brule	2,823	2,779	44	1.6	2,763	2,734	29	1.0
Buffalo	467	443	24	5.1	483	441	42	8.7
Butte	3,621	3,515	106	2.9	3,612	3,526	86	2.4
Campbell	1,092	1,072	20	1.8	1,111	1,076	35	3.2
Charles Mix	3,898	3,808	90	2.3	3,935	3,792	143	3.6
Clark	2,014	1,959	55	2.7	2,002	1,925	77	3.8
Clay	7,315	6,879	436	6.0	7,211	6,841	370	5.1
Codington	12,263	11,871	392	3.2	12,902	11,997	905	7.0
Corson	1,419	1,278	141	9.9	1,517	1,347	170	11.2
Custer	3,693	3,550	143	3.9	3,538	3,479	59	1.7
Davison	9,622	9,470	152	1.6	9,556	9,459	97	1.0
Day	3,423	3,258	165	4.8	3,490	3,316	174	5.0
Deuel	2,185	2,139	46	2.1	2,271	2,207	64	2.8
Dewey	2,193	2,043	150	6.8	2,131	2,003	128	6.0
Douglas	1,738	1,716	22	1.3	1,769	1,723	46	2.6
Edmunds	2,125	2,050	75	3.5	2,197	2,094	103	4.7
Fall River	3,367	3,228	139	4.1	3,437	3,318	119	3.5
Faulk	1,191	1,180	11	.9	1,217	1,210	7	.6
Grant	4,388	4,183	205	4.7	4,380	4,197	183	4.2
Gregory	2,388	2,348	40	1.7	2,487	2,419	68	2.7
Haakon	1,207	1,156	51	4.2	1,157	1,139	18	1.6
Hamlin	2,620	2,486	134	5.1	2,513	2,414	99	3.9
Hand	2,033	1,982	51	2.5	2,015	1,989	26	1.3
Hanson	1,584	1,558	26	1.6	1,592	1,566	26	1.6
Harding	776	765	11	1.4	792	783	9	1.1
Hughes	8,296	8,184	112	1.4	8,483	8,305	178	2.1
Hutchinson	4,291	4,229	62	1.4	4,295	4,251	44	1.0
Hyde	864	855	9	1.0	924	884	40	4.3
Jackson	1,703	1,659	44	2.6	1,632	1,586	46	2.8

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	May 1990 (1)				May 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,206	1,169	37	3.1	1,205	1,192	13	1.1
Jones	682	658	24	3.5	672	659	13	1.9
Kingsbury	2,846	2,769	77	2.7	2,882	2,798	84	2.9
Lake	5,296	5,036	260	4.9	5,303	5,039	264	5.0
Lawrence	12,057	11,524	533	4.4	11,304	10,701	603	5.3
Lincoln	7,117	6,932	185	2.6	7,443	7,234	209	2.8
Lyman	1,523	1,486	37	2.4	1,556	1,466	90	5.8
McCook	2,995	2,874	121	4.0	2,936	2,877	59	2.0
McPherson	1,592	1,539	53	3.3	1,564	1,511	53	3.4
Marshall	2,333	2,243	90	3.9	2,343	2,286	57	2.4
Meade	9,144	8,739	405	4.4	9,233	8,841	392	4.2
Mellette	844	811	33	3.9	883	872	11	1.2
Miner	1,846	1,800	46	2.5	1,605	1,596	9	.6
Minnehaha	74,069	72,130	1,939	2.6	74,630	72,268	2,362	3.2
Moody	3,446	3,206	240	7.0	3,393	3,250	143	4.2
Pennington	39,651	38,277	1,374	3.5	40,332	38,725	1,607	4.0
Perkins	2,397	2,355	42	1.8	2,321	2,295	26	1.1
Potter	1,556	1,505	51	3.3	1,525	1,503	22	1.4
Roberts	4,695	4,484	211	4.5	4,709	4,480	229	4.9
Sanborn	1,107	1,096	11	1.0	1,132	1,106	26	2.3
Shannon	2,400	2,204	196	8.2	2,355	2,170	185	7.9
Spink	3,541	3,455	86	2.4	3,639	3,560	79	2.2
Stanley	1,482	1,434	48	3.2	1,547	1,507	40	2.6
Sully	817	799	18	2.2	802	787	15	1.9
Todd	2,877	2,659	218	7.6	2,789	2,661	128	4.6
Tripp	3,398	3,301	97	2.9	3,389	3,330	59	1.7
Turner	4,508	4,455	53	1.2	4,372	4,273	99	2.3
Union	6,155	5,875	280	4.5	5,867	5,510	357	6.1
Walworth	2,917	2,862	55	1.9	2,954	2,873	81	2.7
Yankton	10,887	10,713	174	1.6	11,078	10,886	192	1.7
Ziebach	1,219	1,153	66	5.4	1,143	1,112	31	2.7

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.2. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

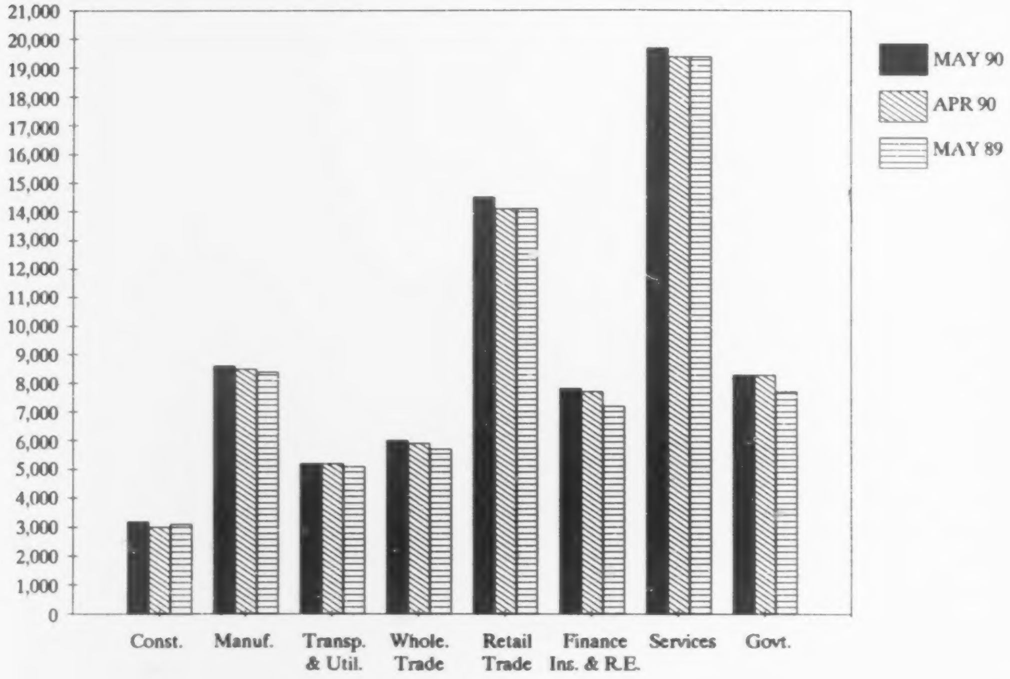
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	282,300	278,500	276,200	1.4	2.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	217,600	214,700	213,900	1.4	1.7
GOODS PRODUCING	45,400	43,900	45,000	3.4	.9
MINING	2,800	2,700	2,700	3.7	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	10,400	9,400	10,300	10.6	1.0
MANUFACTURING	32,200	31,800	32,000	1.3	.6
Durable Goods	18,200	18,000	18,000	1.1	1.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,700	10,700	10,600	.0	.9
Nondurable Goods	14,000	13,800	14,000	1.4	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,400	7,500	2.7	1.3
Printing & Publishing	3,000	3,000	3,000	.0	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	236,900	234,600	231,200	1.0	2.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,400	13,400	13,600	.0	-1.5
Transportation	7,900	7,900	8,100	.0	-2.5
Communication	3,100	3,100	3,200	.0	-3.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,300	2,300	4.3	4.3
TRADE	73,900	73,800	73,100	.1	1.1
Wholesale Trade	18,400	18,400	18,500	.0	-.5
Durable Goods	8,300	8,300	8,500	.0	-2.4
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,100	10,000	.0	1.0
Retail Trade	55,500	55,400	54,600	.2	1.6
General Merchandise/Apparel	9,200	9,300	9,200	-1.1	.0
Food Stores	8,600	8,600	8,100	.0	6.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,300	16,200	15,300	.6	6.5
Finance	10,900	10,800	10,000	.9	9.0
Depository Institutions	6,000	6,000	5,700	.0	5.3
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,200	3,700	.0	13.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,800	3,700	2.6	5.4
SERVICES	68,600	67,400	66,900	1.8	2.5
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	8,500	7,700	8,500	10.4	.0
Personal and Business	8,000	8,100	7,700	-1.2	3.9
Medical and Health Services	25,900	25,900	25,500	.0	1.6
Hospitals	12,000	11,900	11,700	.8	2.6
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,900	14,000	13,800	-.7	.7
Educational Services	5,600	5,400	5,200	3.7	7.7
Social Services	5,300	5,100	4,900	3.9	8.2
Membership Organizations	8,100	8,200	8,000	-1.2	1.3
GOVERNMENT	64,700	63,800	62,300	1.4	3.9
Federal	12,400	12,200	11,400	1.6	8.8
State	17,100	16,700	16,500	2.4	3.6
State Education	8,400	8,300	7,800	1.2	7.7
Local	35,200	34,900	34,400	.9	2.3
Local Education	20,600	20,700	20,300	-.5	1.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

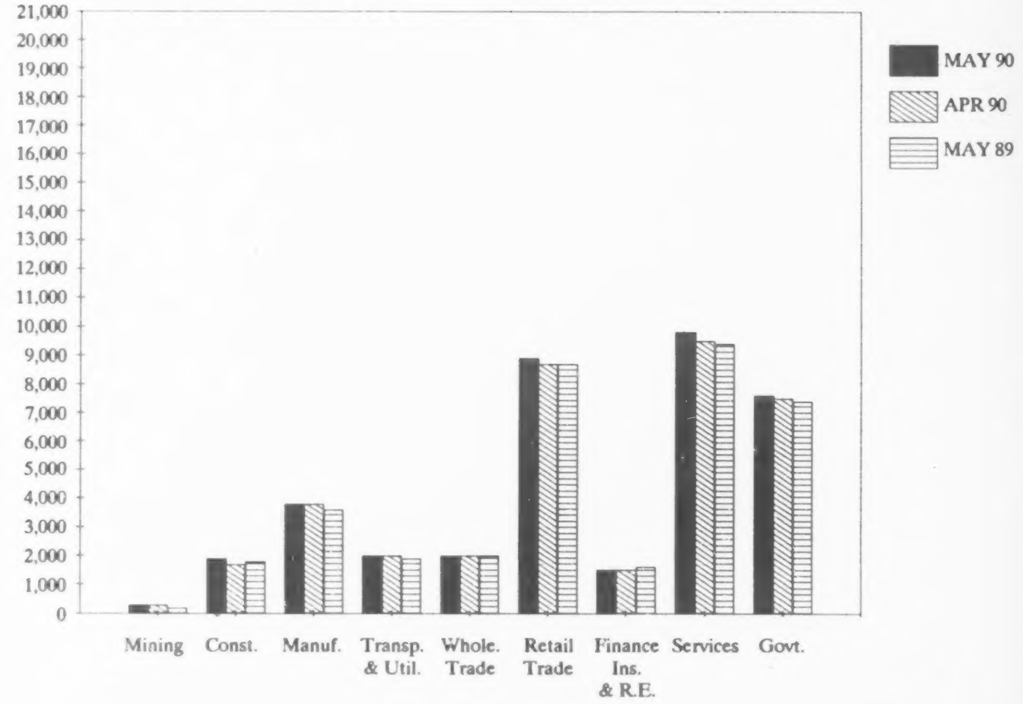


	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	73,400	72,200	70,800	1.7	3.7
GOODS PRODUCING	11,900	11,600	11,600	2.6	2.6
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	3,200	3,000	3,100	6.7	3.2
MANUFACTURING	8,600	8,500	8,400	1.2	2.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,500	60,600	59,200	1.5	3.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,200	5,200	5,100	.0	2.0
TRADE	20,500	20,000	19,800	2.5	3.5
Wholesale	6,000	5,900	5,700	1.7	5.3
Retail	14,500	14,100	14,100	2.8	2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,800	7,700	7,200	1.3	8.3
SERVICES	19,700	19,400	19,400	1.5	1.5
GOVERNMENT	8,300	8,300	7,700	.0	7.8

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,800	37,000	36,600	2.2	3.3
GOODS PRODUCING	6,000	5,800	5,600	3.4	7.1
MINING	300	300	200	.0	50.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,900	1,700	1,800	11.8	5.6
MANUFACTURING	3,800	3,800	3,600	.0	5.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	31,800	31,200	31,000	1.9	2.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,000	1,900	.0	5.3
TRADE	10,900	10,700	10,700	1.9	1.9
Wholesale	2,000	2,000	2,000	.0	.0
Retail	8,900	8,700	8,700	2.3	2.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	9,800	9,500	9,400	3.2	4.3
GOVERNMENT	7,600	7,500	7,400	1.3	2.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Total Private	180,600	178,100	177,700	32.8	32.7	32.6
Mining	2,300	2,300	2,300	43.2	41.8	42.4
Construction	8,300	7,400	8,200	40.8	39.1	41.9
Manufacturing	24,200	24,000	24,200	39.9	39.0	41.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,200	11,200	11,300	37.5	38.1	37.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	64,800	64,400	63,900	30.8	30.6	30.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,300	12,200	11,400	35.1	35.9	33.8
Services	57,500	56,600	56,400	29.1	29.4	28.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Total Private	$254.20	$256.04	$247.43	$7.75	$7.83	$7.59
Mining	521.86	510.38	521.52	12.08	12.21	12.30
Construction	404.33	392.96	399.73	9.91	10.05	9.54
Manufacturing	336.36	327.60	343.62	8.43	8.40	8.26
Transportation & Public Utilities	412.50	424.82	405.38	11.00	11.15	10.81
Wholesale & Retail Trade	195.89	200.12	188.78	6.36	6.54	6.21
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	272.38	286.84	263.30	7.76	7.99	7.79
Services	218.25	220.50	205.62	7.50	7.50	7.24

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	6,100	5,800	6,100	45.1	44.5	43.6
Rapid City MSA	2,900	3,000	2,700	44.9	40.3	43.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	$386.51	$379.59	$355.78	$8.57	$8.53	$8.16
Rapid City MSA	443.16	396.55	363.35	9.87	9.84	8.45

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Sex, Total	1,480	2,039	1,736
Male	750	1,201	873
Female	730	838	863
Race, Total	1,480	2,039	1,736
White	1,325	1,824	1,587
Nonwhite	155	215	149
Age, Total	1,480	2,039	1,736
Under 45	1,044	1,388	1,280
Over 45	436	651	456
[2]Industry, Total	1,480	2,039	1,736
Mining	35	67	27
Construction	178	399	176
Manufacturing	515	637	667
Transportation & Public Utilities	49	86	83
Trade	268	349	382
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	79	83	32
Services	295	337	313
Government	61	81	56
[2]Occupation	1,480	2,039	1,736
Professional & Managerial	244	258	232
Clerical and Sales	290	309	313
Services	157	210	175
Processing	56	84	57
Machine Trade	98	88	74
Benchwork	271	323	429
Structural Work	238	512	282
Other	126	255	174
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,480	2,039	1,736
1-2 Weeks	235	315	222
3-4 Weeks	158	221	192
5-14 Weeks	581	810	737
15 Weeks & Over	506	693	585

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,279	1,065	1,212	20.1	5.5
B. Weeks Compensated	7,578	8,775	9,021	-13.6	-16.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$636,584	$798,024	$687,266	-20.2	-7.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$45,175,557	$43,464,992	$43,549,121	3.9	3.7
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	7,240	4,845	5,744	49.4	26.0
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,827	4,103	4,781	42.0	21.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	13,725	11,421	10,754	20.2	27.6

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	May 1990
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$79,307

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

From the Division of Labor and Management

With respect to worker's compensation, is it important whether the worker is an employee or independent contractor? Yes, it is very important. An independent contractor is not covered while an employee is. Determining whether one is an independent contractor or employee, however, can be difficult.

A determination regarding independent contrators versus employees can be the subject of litigation. When it is the subject of litigation, there are various criteria recognized by the courts when deciding whether one holds the status of an employee or an independent contractor. Some of these criteria are as follows:

1) How much control does the master exercise over the details of the work? If the servant has been hired for one specific job e.g. the plumber, there is a stronger argument that the servant is an independent contractor as opposed to an employee.

2) Is the one employed engaged in a distinct occupation or business? If the servant works full-time for the master, this would be an indication that the servant is an employee rather than an independent contractor.

3) Is the kind of occupation done under the direction of an employer or by a specialist without supervision? If the job in question is customarily done by a specialist, it would support the argument that the servant is an independent contractor.

4) How much skill is required in the particular occupation? If a person has had a considerable amount of training to do the specific task that he does, such as a plumber or an electrician, it would support the argument that he is an independent contractor.

5) Does the master or the servant supply the tools and the place of work for doing the job? If the master supplies the tools, and the work is done at the place of business of the master there is an indication that the master is in control of the work. This would support a finding that the servant is an employee as opposed to an independent contractor.

6) How long has the person been employed? This question seeks a determination whether the person was hired for a specific job, or whether the person is continually employed by the master.

7) How is the sevant paid? If he is paid by time as opposed to by the job, there would be support for determining employee status.

8) Is the work part of the regular business of the employer? If the work is not in the regular course of business of the employer, it would support a determination that the servant is an independent contractor.

9) What is the intent of the parties? This is not a controlling factor by itself, but is taken into consideration together with the rest of the evidence presented.

The above is a brief outline of the process used in determining independent contractor status or employee status. Each case is dependent upon its own facts, and either side may litigate their position. Any time you have questions, feel free to contact the Division of Labor and Management at 773-3681.

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	129.2	128.9	123.8	.2	4.4
Industrial Production Index[2]	109.7	109.0	108.3	.6	1.3
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$146,843	$147,931	$144,715	-.7	1.5
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,207	1,224	1,308	-1.4	-7.7
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	10.0	10.0	11.5	.0	-13.0

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

June 1990 Published July 1990

South Dakota's 'best' occupations

"What are the best occupations in South Dakota?" The first step in answering such a question is to determine how 'best' is to be defined, for the meaning of 'best' where occupations are concerned appears to be as varied as are occupations themselves. Clearly defining what critera a list of the 'best' occupations is to be based on is very important, since it can drastically affect what occupations appear on the list. In this article, we will look at the ten 'best' occupations in the state, based on different criterion and combinations of criterion. It should be noted that only those occupations with a 1987 employment level of at least 50 in the state were included in these lists.

To some, 'best' is simply a matter of wages. When they ask what the 'best' occupations are, they actually want to know what the highest paying occupations are. Using this criteria, we would obtain the following list of occupations:

South Dakota Occupations With Highest Average Starting Wage

	Average Starting Wage
Physicians and Surgeons	$16.35
Other Health Fractitioners (including podiatrists, chiropractors, etc.)	14.00
Lawyers	13.90
Engineering Teachers	13.50
Health Specialties Teachers	12.75
Electrical Engineers	12.25
Computer Science Teachers	12.25
Mechanical Engineers	12.05
Postmasters	12.00
Securities Sales Agents	12.00

More commonly, however, people asking about the 'best' occupations are more interested in those that will offer the best job prospects. That in itself involves many factors. For example, to some, the best job prospects mean those occupations that are projected to note the greatest employment growth. Using employment growth as a criteria, we obtain the following list (based on the largest actual employment growth from 1987 to 2000).

South Dakota Occupations with Largest Employment Growth

	1987 Employment	2000 Employment	Change in Employment
Retail Salespersons	8,940	10,795	1,855
Registered Nurses	4,840	6,615	1,775
Waiters & Waitresses	11,155	12,905	1,750
Nursing Aides & Orderlies	5,300	6,625	1,325
Janitors & Cleaners	6,790	8,055	1,265
General Managers & Top Executives	7,385	8,570	1,185
Heavy Truck Drivers	6,315	7,500	1,185
General Office Clerks	5,795	6,800	1,005
General Secretaries	7,040	8,020	980
Cashiers	5,530	6,410	880

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But while projected job growth is an important factor in future job prospects of occupations, it is far from the only factor. For one thing, job growth is not the only way that job openings are created. Job openings are also created by the need to replace workers who will leave the labor force. In fact, in many occupations, more job openings are created by this replacement demand than by job growth.

Including both of these components of demand when composing a list of the 'best' occupations based on job openings changes the list considerably, as shown below. The following list, which looks at demand on an annual basis, is based on all job openings, including both jobs created by growth and jobs created by the need to replace workers who will leave the labor force because of retirement, for example.

South Dakota Occupations With Largest Number of Annual Job Openings

	Due to Growth	Due to Replacement	Total*
Farmers	-760	2,280	1,520
Janitors & Cleaners	95	755	850
Retail Salespersons	140	510	650
General Managers & Top Executives	90	355	445
Household Cleaners & Servants	-5	395	385
Waiters & Waitresses	135	245	380
Nursing Aides & Orderlies	100	250	355
General Office Clerks	75	235	315
Heavy Truck Drivers	90	200	290
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	5	285	285

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

While total annual demand is a better measure of job prospects than is either growth demand or replacement demand, even a look at total demand is not a comprehensive look at occupations with the 'best' job prospects. Many other factors are involved as well, such as the pool of workers already available to meet demand.

In an attempt to rate the overall job outlook for occupations as comprehensively as possible, the following criteria were considered: the ratio of projected annual demand to completers of applicable training programs (which are a major component of estimated supply); the ratio of people in those occupations who are currently unemployed to employed workers in those occupations; the ratio of current job openings in those occupations to current applicants in those same occupations; the ratio of annual demand to total employment levels for the occupations; and the ratio of projected annual demand to the total supply of workers estimated to be available to fill that demand each year.

The following is a list of those occupations which are expected to have the most favorable overall job outlook through the year 2000. As you can see, only three of those occupations which were on the list of 'best' occupations based on annual job openings remain on the list when the overall job outlook is considered.

South Dakota Occupations With Most Favorable Job Outlook

Nursing Aides & Orderlies
Gardeners & Groundskeepers
Home Health Aides
Social Welfare Service Aides
Nursery Workers
Forestry & Conservation Workers
Retail Salespersons
Household Cleaners & Servants
Cashiers

In some cases, a person may base the definition of 'best' occupations on additional criteria as well. For example, a person may want to know what occupations requiring college-level training will offer the 'best' possibilities. The following list is those occupations requiring a bachelor's degree or more extensive training which will have the most favorable job outlook to the year 2000.

South Dakota Occupations
Requiring Minimum of Bachelor's Degree With Best Job Outlook

Personnel Specialists
Cost Estimators
Clerical First Line Supervisors
Vocational Education Teachers
Optometrists
Architects
Public Administration Executives
Veterinarians
Dentists
Occupational Therapists

'The' list of 'best' occupations can differ substantially as shown in this article--depending upon how 'best' is defined. And the factors included in this article's look at 'best' occupations are just some of the more objective, measurable factors that can be considered. The 'best' occupation to many also includes more subjective factors such as duties and working conditions, job satisfaction, work schedules, job status and job security. Just as beauty lies in the eye of the beholder, so the definition of 'best' where occupational choice is considered lies with the one making the choice. While there is no right or wrong way of defining 'best' for the purpose of ranking occupations in a list, it is important that those using such a list are aware of how 'best' was defined. If you need information on the 'best' occupations in South Dakota, give us a call at the Labor Market Information Center (605-622-2314).

South Dakota's Labor Market in June

In June 1990, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 288,100. This is an increase of 5,800 jobs (or 2.1 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

Government noted the largest employment gain from year-ago employment levels. Most of the increase in federal government was due to the continuing efforts of census workers. Impacting state government employment levels was the Summer Youth Program, with participating youth beginning work and showing up on payroll records earlier this year than they did last year. Approximately 1,500 youth were working this June, compared to 900 in June 1989.

Retail trade led all private industries with an employment gain of 1,800 jobs, which was spread throughout most divisions. All divisions in the services industry added jobs from year-ago employment levels.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment continued its upward month-to-month trend in June, noting an increase of 5,200 jobs from May. The very seasonal retail trade industry led the private industries in job growth, noting an increase of 1,400 over the month in such establishments as gift, novelty, and souvenir shops, and eating and drinking establishments.

The services industry posted a 1,300 job gain over the month. The tourism-related job gain in this industry was offset somewhat by a 1,000 job decrease in the educational services sector as the employment for the majority of support staff such as cooks and teacher aides ended for the year when schools closed for the summer .

State and local education in government also noted traditional declines as the school year came to a close, and offset the addition to state government payrolls of almost 1,500 youth who are working for private establishments and state agencies participating in the Summer Youth Program.

South Dakota's labor force was 365,700 in June, with 351,400 employed and 14,400 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, an increase of 0.4 percent from May to June, and a decrease of 0.5 percent from a year ago.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1990 (1)				June 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	126,307,000	119,605,000	6,702,000	5.3(3)	125,569,000	118,719,000	6,850,000	5.5
South Dakota	365,700	351,400	14,400	3.9	371,000	354,700	16,300	4.4
Sioux Falls MSA	73,797	71,435	2,362	3.2	74,198	71,641	2,557	3.4
Rapid City MSA	40,061	38,751	1,310	3.3	41,046	39,459	1,587	3.9
Aurora	1,521	1,504	17	1.1	1,515	1,500	15	1.0
Beadle	9,187	8,828	359	3.9	9,517	9,037	480	5.0
Bennett	1,695	1,591	104	6.1	1,664	1,588	76	4.6
Bon Homme	3,618	3,593	25	.7	3,645	3,578	67	1.8
Brookings	14,986	14,175	811	5.4	15,188	14,165	1,023	6.7
Brown	19,684	18,535	1,149	5.8	20,780	19,164	1,616	7.8
Brule	2,869	2,829	40	1.4	2,885	2,834	51	1.8
Buffalo	498	430	68	13.7	517	431	86	16.6
Butte	3,476	3,375	101	2.9	3,527	3,428	99	2.8
Campbell	1,139	1,118	21	1.8	1,149	1,141	8	.7
Charles Mix	4,033	3,851	182	4.5	4,241	3,894	347	8.2
Clark	2,060	2,005	55	2.7	2,082	1,987	95	4.6
Clay	7,021	6,689	332	4.7	7,084	6,743	341	4.8
Codington	12,412	11,842	570	4.6	12,504	12,037	467	3.7
Corson	1,647	1,250	397	24.1	1,676	1,335	341	20.3
Custer	4,582	4,519	63	1.4	4,480	4,394	86	1.9
Davison	9,449	9,303	146	1.5	9,540	9,416	124	1.3
Day	3,403	3,270	133	3.9	3,635	3,382	253	7.0
Deuel	2,358	2,233	125	5.3	2,360	2,309	51	2.2
Dewey	2,328	2,062	266	11.4	2,369	2,049	320	13.5
Douglas	1,782	1,736	46	2.6	1,854	1,772	82	4.4
Edmunds	2,138	2,089	49	2.3	2,240	2,166	74	3.3
Fall River	3,542	3,394	148	4.2	3,769	3,521	248	6.6
Faulk	1,217	1,206	11	.9	1,273	1,258	15	1.2
Grant	4,379	4,223	156	3.6	4,410	4,298	112	2.5
Gregory	2,388	2,337	51	2.1	2,508	2,451	57	2.3
Haakon	1,226	1,199	27	2.2	1,261	1,206	55	4.4
Hamlin	2,666	2,533	133	5.0	2,556	2,484	72	2.8
Hand	2,023	1,989	34	1.7	2,052	2,025	27	1.3
Hanson	1,599	1,569	30	1.9	1,659	1,600	59	3.6
Harding	834	811	23	2.8	850	842	8	.9
Hughes	8,292	8,106	186	2.2	8,562	8,318	244	2.8
Hutchinson	4,393	4,308	85	1.9	4,475	4,368	107	2.4
Hyde	885	868	17	1.9	953	909	44	4.6
Jackson	1,910	1,836	74	3.9	1,857	1,773	84	4.5

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1990 (1)				June 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,204	1,149	55	4.6	1,223	1,177	46	3.8
Jones	753	728	25	3.3	747	736	11	1.5
Kingsbury	2,873	2,799	74	2.6	2,966	2,865	101	3.4
Lake	5,286	4,946	340	6.4	5,452	5,018	434	8.0
Lawrence	12,586	12,056	530	4.2	11,759	11,229	530	4.5
Lincoln	6,987	6,835	152	2.2	7,443	7,235	208	2.8
Lyman	1,638	1,545	93	5.7	1,654	1,536	118	7.1
McCook	3,034	2,958	76	2.5	3,119	2,986	133	4.3
McPherson	1,636	1,600	36	2.2	1,637	1,593	44	2.7
Marshall	2,356	2,278	78	3.3	2,577	2,343	234	9.1
Meade	9,046	8,710	336	3.7	9,226	8,877	349	3.8
Mellette	853	800	53	6.2	927	851	76	8.2
Miner	1,914	1,857	57	3.0	1,739	1,667	72	4.1
Minnehaha	73,797	71,435	2,362	3.2	74,198	71,641	2,557	3.4
Moody	3,779	3,219	560	14.8	3,700	3,311	389	10.5
Pennington	40,061	38,751	1,310	3.3	41,046	39,459	1,587	3.9
Perkins	2,593	2,542	51	2.0	2,527	2,493	34	1.3
Potter	1,579	1,526	53	3.4	1,576	1,547	29	1.8
Roberts	4,728	4,515	213	4.5	4,767	4,565	202	4.2
Sanborn	1,116	1,086	30	2.7	1,116	1,108	8	.7
Shannon	2,389	1,939	450	18.8	2,448	1,932	516	21.1
Spink	3,647	3,543	104	2.9	3,753	3,671	82	2.2
Stanley	1,429	1,389	40	2.8	1,514	1,468	46	3.0
Sully	873	852	21	2.4	868	857	11	1.3
Todd	2,995	2,727	268	8.9	2,903	2,739	164	5.6
Tripp	3,438	3,362	76	2.2	3,586	3,449	137	3.8
Turner	4,740	4,617	123	2.6	4,612	4,524	88	1.9
Union	6,210	5,946	264	4.3	5,965	5,654	311	5.2
Walworth	3,022	2,937	85	2.8	3,141	2,998	143	4.6
Yankton	10,669	10,409	260	2.4	10,921	10,658	263	2.4
Ziebach	1,253	1,109	144	11.5	1,218	1,085	133	10.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.2 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

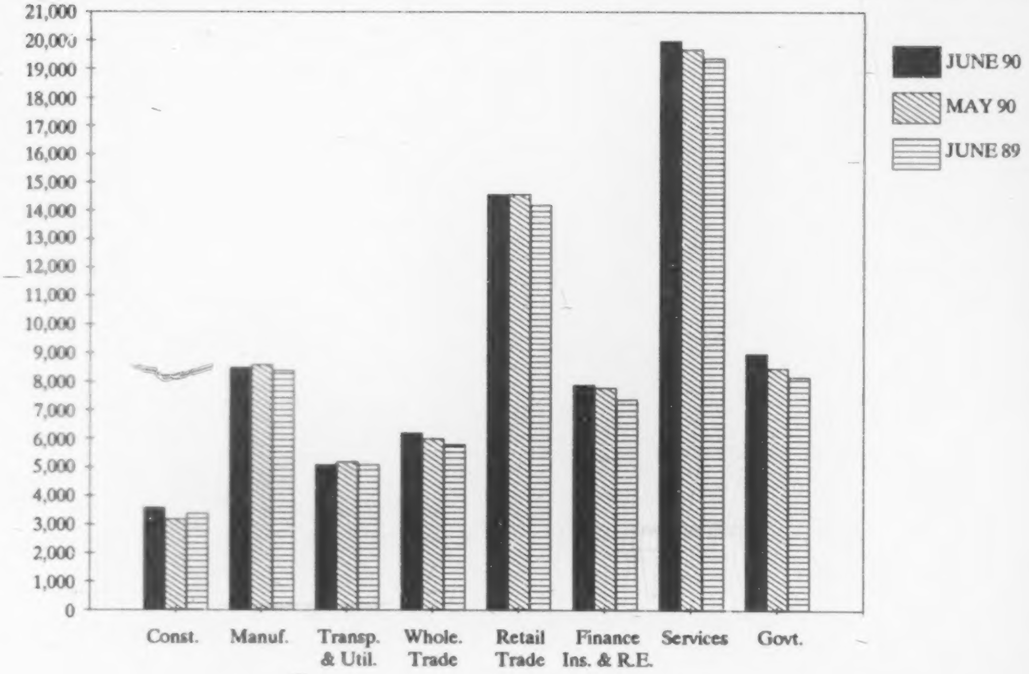
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	288,100	282,900	282,300	1.8	2.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	233,900	219,000	219,700	6.8	6.5
GOODS PRODUCING	47,600	45,800	46,800	3.9	1.7
MINING	2,900	2,800	2,800	3.6	3.6
CONSTRUCTION	11,900	10,800	11,500	10.2	3.5
MANUFACTURING	32,800	32,200	32,500	1.9	.9
Durable Goods	19,000	18,200	18,600	4.4	2.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	11,000	10,700	11,000	2.8	.0
Nondurable Goods	13,800	14,000	13,900	-1.4	-.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,300	7,600	7,300	-3.9	.0
Printing & Publishing	3,000	3,000	3,000	.0	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	240,500	237,100	235,500	1.4	2.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,400	13,400	13,600	.0	-1.5
Transportation	7,900	8,000	8,000	-1.3	-1.3
Communication	3,200	3,100	3,200	3.2	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,300	2,400	4.3	.0
TRADE	76,600	75,000	75,000	2.1	2.1
Wholesale Trade	18,600	18,400	18,800	1.1	-1.1
Durable Goods	8,500	8,300	8,600	2.4	-1.2
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,100	10,200	.0	-1.0
Retail Trade	58,000	56,600	56,200	2.5	3.2
General Merchandise/Apparel	9,500	9,300	9,400	2.2	1.1
Food Stores	8,700	8,700	8,200	.0	6.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,500	16,300	15,800	1.2	4.4
Finance	10,800	10,900	10,300	-.9	4.9
Depository Institutions	6,000	6,000	5,800	.0	3.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,100	4,200	3,900	-2.4	5.1
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,000	3,900	3,800	2.6	5.3
SERVICES	69,800	68,500	68,500	1.9	1.9
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	9,700	8,500	9,700	14.1	.0
Personal and Business	8,300	8,100	8,200	2.5	1.2
Medical and Health Services	26,300	25,900	26,000	1.5	1.2
Hospitals	12,000	11,900	11,800	.8	1.7
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,300	14,000	14,200	2.1	.7
Educational Services	4,500	5,500	4,200	-18.2	7.1
Social Services	5,300	5,300	4,800	.0	10.4
Membership Organizations	8,200	8,100	8,100	1.2	1.2
GOVERNMENT	64,200	63,900	62,600	.5	2.6
Federal	11,800	11,700	11,400	.9	3.5
State	16,900	17,400	16,100	-2.9	5.0
State Education	6,200	8,500	5,900	-27.1	5.1
Local	35,500	34,800	35,100	2.0	1.1
Local Education	19,800	20,500	19,600	-3.4	1.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

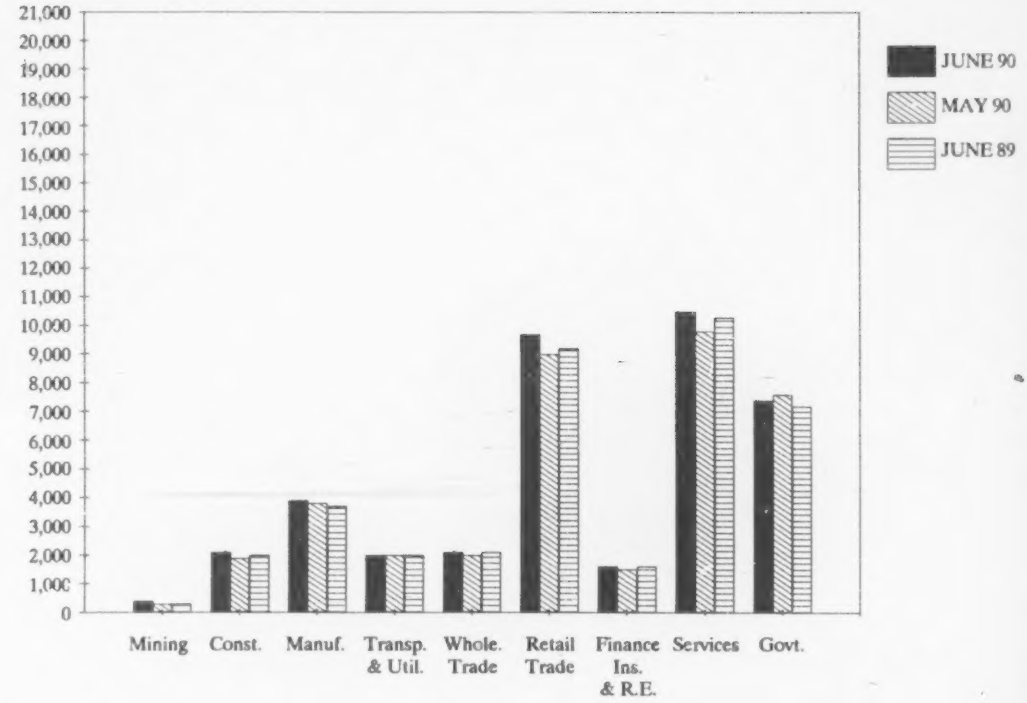


	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	75,000	73,700	71,900	1.8	4.3
GOODS PRODUCING	12,200	11,900	11,800	2.5	3.4
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	3,600	3,200	3,400	12.5	5.9
MANUFACTURING	8,500	8,600	8,400	-1.2	1.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	62,800	61,800	60,100	1.6	4.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,100	5,200	5,100	-1.9	.0
TRADE	20,800	20,600	20,000	1.0	4.0
Wholesale	6,200	6,000	5,800	3.3	6.9
Retail	14,600	14,600	14,200	.0	2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,900	7,800	7,400	1.3	6.8
SERVICES	20,000	19,700	19,400	1.5	3.1
GOVERNMENT	9,000	8,500	8,200	5.9	9.8

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	39,700	37,900	38,400	4.7	3.4
GOODS PRODUCING	6,400	6,000	6,000	6.7	6.7
MINING	400	300	300	33.3	33.3
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	1,900	2,000	10.5	5.0
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,800	3,700	2.6	5.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	33,300	31,900	32,400	4.4	2.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,000	2,000	.0	.0
TRADE	11,800	11,000	11,300	7.3	4.4
Wholesale	2,100	2,000	2,100	5.0	.0
Retail	9,700	9,000	9,200	7.8	5.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,500	1,600	6.7	.0
SERVICES	10,500	9,800	10,300	7.1	1.9
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,600	7,200	-2.6	2.8

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989
Total Private	187,600	182,200	183,800	34.0	32.8	33.4
Mining	2,400	2,300	2,300	42.9	43.7	41.8
Construction	9,700	8,600	9,400	44.0	40.9	42.5
Manufacturing	24,800	24,400	24,800	41.7	40.2	42.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,300	11,300	11,300	38.2	37.7	38.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67,300	65,800	65,500	31.9	30.7	31.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,300	11,700	35.4	35.1	35.6
Services	59,700	57,500	58,800	30.2	29.1	29.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989
Total Private	263.50	255.51	250.50	7.75	7.79	7.50
Mining	516.52	527.46	507.03	12.04	12.07	12.13
Construction	423.72	405.73	394.83	9.63	9.92	9.29
Manufacturing	349.45	337.68	342.72	8.38	8.40	8.16
Transportation & Public Utilities	427.08	420.73	418.06	11.18	11.16	10.83
Wholesale & Retail Trade	205.76	198.02	190.03	6.45	6.45	6.13
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	281.08	272.73	282.66	6.94	7.77	7.94
Services	222.88	217.96	208.03	7.38	7.49	7.10

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	June. 1990	May 1990	June 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	5,700	5,900	6,100	46.8	44.0	45.1
Rapid City MSA	3,000	2,900	2,800	43.7	43.7	40.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	403.88	382.36	373.43	8.63	8.69	8.28
Rapid City MSA	402.48	402.48	334.96	9.21	9.21	8.23

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989
Sex, Total	1,498	1,480	1,771
Male	608	750	716
Female	890	730	1,055
Race, Total	1,498	1,480	1,771
White	1,193	1,325	1,462
Nonwhite	305	155	309
Age, Total	1,498	1,480	1,771
Under 45	1,062	1,044	1,272
Over 45	436	436	499
[2]Industry, Total	1,498	1,480	1,771
Mining	25	35	13
Construction	90	178	116
Manufacturing	423	515	569
Transportation & Public Utilities	65	49	81
Trade	268	268	356
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	57	79	35
Services	486	295	510
Government	84	61	91
[2]Occupation	1,498	1,480	1,771
Professional & Managerial	307	244	355
Clerical and Sales	377	290	387
Services	192	157	204
Processing	44	56	32
Machine Trade	48	98	55
Benchwork	268	271	401
Structural Work	133	238	182
Other	129	126	155
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,498	1,480	1,771
1-2 Weeks	302	235	370
3-4 Weeks	224	158	246
5-14 Weeks	565	581	676
15 Weeks & Over	407	506	479

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,296	1,279	1,404	1.3	-7.7
B. Weeks Compensated	6,161	7,578	7,213	-18.7	-14.6
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$546,670	$636,584	$757,718	-14.1	-27.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$44,675,555	$45,175,557	$42,902,370	-1.1	4.1
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	4,127	7,240	6,825	-43.0	-39.5
F. Nonfarm Placements	6,593	5,827	7,179	13.1	-8.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	14,931	13,725	14,158	8.8	5.5

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	June 1990
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$72,106

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

From the Division of Labor and Management

Why do we have worker's compensation? Prior to the onset of the Industrial Revolution it was not an issue. During the Nineteenth Century industry grew and so did job-related accidents. Before the advent of worker's compensation the remedy for an injured employee was in terms of a lawsuit. The employee was required to show some kind of fault on the part of the employer such as negligence. Employees suffering comparatively minor injuries were overly compensated, while in some cases employees that suffered serious injuries received no compensation at all. The predictability of cost was also a major problem for employers. Defending such lawsuits were costly, and since there was no limit to the amount of an award, a large verdict could bankrupt an employer.

Germany was one of the first countries to adopt the worker's compensation system. Its scheme provided for contribution from the employee. The basic concept made its debut in the United States during the early Twentieth Century. Unlike the German system, no contribution was required from the employee. The entire cost was placed upon the employer. The American system was based on the cost of producing a product or service. Recovery under worker's compensation was limited to a statutory schedule, and the projection of these costs were to be included with the cost of the product or service.

Early in the Twentieth Century, worker's compensation was held to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The basis of the holding was a deprivation of property on the part of the employer without due process of law. In other words, the employer was liable for the loss without a showing of any fault on its part. Ultimately, in 1917, the U. S. Supreme Court found worker's compensation to be constitutional. It recognized that there was a quid pro quo which was at the heart of the American worker's compensation system. This was the trade-off between employers and their employees in which workers were assured a definite recovery at the employer's expense without regard to fault, and employers were shielded from the unlimited and unpredictable liability which could exist in a lawsuit.

With the establishment of the constitutionality of worker's compensation, all states adopted one form or another of the concept. There are variations in the form of benefits, but the basic concept exists in all states.

The best management tool for worker's compensation is, and always has been, safety in the work place. If you have questions concerning worker's compensation, you should feel free to contact the Division of Labor and Management at 773-3681.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	June 1990	May 1990	June 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	129.9	129.2	123.8	0.5	4.9
Industrial Production Index[2]	109.8	109.3	108.4	0.5	1.3
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$147,824	$147,040	$144,415	0.5	2.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,177	1,205	1,414	-2.3	-16.8
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	10.00	10.00	11.50	0.00	-13.04

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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A Comparison of South Dakota's Labor Force from 1988 to 1989

South Dakota's labor force participation rate was 69.6 percent in 1989. This means that approximately 70 people out of every 100 South Dakotans 16 years of age and older were either working or actively seeking work. This was higher than the national average, where 66.5 percent of the population 16 and older were in the labor force. In fact, only 11 other states had higher participation rates than South Dakota.

When compared to 1988, 1989's labor force participation in South Dakota increased 0.7 percent and the nation's labor force participation rate increased by 0.6 percent.

South Dakota's labor force of 361,000 in 1989 had a ratio that was 54 percent male and 46 percent female. With this ratio South Dakota continues to mirror the national labor force, which was comprised of 55 percent males and 45 percent females in 1989. South Dakota's labor force increased by 3,000 people from 1988 to 1989, and although the percentage of males versus females remained unchanged, the majority of the labor force increase was due to women entering the labor force.

Youth (age 16-19) constituted about eight percent of South Dakota's labor force in 1989. On a nationwide basis, youth made up six percent of the labor force in 1989. Approximately 64 percent of South Dakota's youth were in the labor force in 1989, while only 56 percent of this age group were in the labor force nationally. From 1988 to 1989 youth constituted one percentage point more of the labor force in South Dakota, but the percent of youth in South Dakota's labor force increased by three percentage points from 1988 to 1989.

The percent of South Dakota's labor force participants who were married with a spouse present in 1989 remained unchanged from 1988 (65 percent). On the national level 59 percent of the labor force fell into this category in 1989.

In South Dakota, the largest number of experienced labor force participants (the term experienced labor force excludes all persons with no previous work experience), 56,000, were once again in services occupations (i.e. cosmetologist, fire fighters, waiters and waitresses) in 1989. Farming, forestry and fishing occupations came in a close second during 1989 with an experienced labor force of 51,000 participants. In 1988, services occupations had the largest number of experienced labor force participants, and farming, forestry and fishing had the second highest experienced number of labor force participants.

The industry that employed the largest portion of the state's experienced labor force was the trade industry in 1989. In 1989, about 69,000 of South Dakota's experienced labor force participants were in the trade industry. The second largest industry was the services industry (i.e. health, business, and automotive repair services), which had 65,000 experienced labor force participants in 1989. The trade industry increased approximately 3,000 employees from 1988 to 1989.

While 69.6 percent of all South Dakotans 16 years and older were in the labor force in 1989, 66.7 percent (or 346,000 people) were employed. Just eleven other states had a higher proportion of their population working in 1989. In 1988, 66.2 percent (or 344,000 people) were employed in South Dakota.

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1989 Unemployment Rate Slightly Higher Than In 1988

South Dakota's unemployment rate was slightly higher in 1989 than in 1988. In 1989 the unemployment rate was 4.2 percent and in 1988 the unemployment rate was 3.9 percent. However, only 14 other states had lower unemployment rates than South Dakota in 1989.

Of the 15,000 unemployed in the state in 1989, about 33 percent were job losers. Only two other states had a lower percentage of their labor force unemployed because they had lost jobs in 1989. The largest portion of South Dakota's unemployed (47 percent) were so because they were either entering the labor force for the first time, or they were re-entering the labor force. In 1988, there were 14,000 unemployed in the state (38 percent were job losers and 49 percent were entering the labor force for the first time, or re-entering the labor force).

The unemployment rate for men remained nearly the same from 1988 to 1989 at 4.0 and 3.9 percent, respectively. However, the unemployment rate for women increased during this same time period. In 1988, the unemployment rate for women was 3.9 and in 1989 it was 4.5 percent. This increase may be tied somewhat to the fact that the majority of the increase in the labor force were women, who were either entering the labor force for the first time or re-entering the labor force. Many times there is a lag between the time a person enters the labor force and the time he/she is employed.

The highest annual average unemployment rate in South Dakota's industries during 1989 was noted in the seasonal construction industry (15.4 percent). In 1988, the construction industry also had the highest annual average unemployment rate at 13.9 percent.

South Dakota's agriculture industry had the lowest unemployment rate in 1989 at 1.2 percent. During 1988, two South Dakota industries tied for the lowest unemployment rate. Both the agriculture industry and the finance, insurance and real estate industry had an annual average unemployment rate of 0.8 percent in 1988.

Workers in the trade industry (noted as employing the largest portion of South Dakota's experienced labor force) had an annual average unemployment rate of 4.1 percent in 1989. This was slightly higher than its annual average employment rate of 3.8 percent in 1988.

South Dakota unemployment rates in various occupational categories in 1989 ranged from 1.0 percent in professional specialty occupations to 9.3 percent for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.

The unemployment rate for South Dakota's service occupations (which accounted for the largest number of the state's experienced labor force participants) was 6.8 percent in 1989.

Seventy-seven percent of South Dakota's employed people in 1989 were on full-time schedules. This was nearly the same as the percentage of South Dakotans employed on full-time schedules in 1988. In 1988, 78 percent of South Dakota's employed people were on full-time schedules. The majority of those employed just part time in 1989 (79 percent) were voluntarily employed part time. In 1988, the percentage of part-time workers employed part time on a voluntary basis was slightly lower, at 76 percent. Those on full-time schedules worked an average of 50.8 hours per week in 1989, compared to 48.8 hours in 1988.

Although South Dakota's labor force fluctuated slightly from 1988 to 1989, it remained relatively strong and unchanged.

Source: Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted by the Bureau of Census for the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is a monthly survey of the noncivilian population 16 years and older, which is conducted in about 55,800 households nationwide, including approximately 1,000 households in South Dakota.

South Dakota's Labor Market in July

In July 1990, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 280,700. This is an increase of 3,800 jobs (or 1.4 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

The retail trade industry showed the greatest employment increase from year-ago employment levels with an increase of 1,500 employees. The food stores sector and automotive dealers and gas stations sector showed the greatest increase in this industry, adding jobs of 600 and 500 respectively. The eating and drinking establishment sector and general merchandise stores sector each posted an additional 200 jobs over year-ago employment levels.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry had a growth of 600 employees from the previous year. Depository institutions were responsible for 300 of the 600 growth for this industry. The increase is due to an overall increase in staffing for depository institutions statewide. After increases over the past year, the nondepository institutions division of this industry seems to have become stable with a slight increase of 100 jobs.

The manufacturing industry increased by 500 jobs from year-ago levels. The durable goods division increased by 300 jobs and the nondurable goods division increased by 200 jobs.

The services industry increased by 400 jobs. Divisions contributing to this job increase were hotels and amusements; hospitals; and social services.

The mining and construction industries remained fairly stable with an addition of 200 jobs over year-ago employment levels.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

According to the July 1990 survey of South Dakota employers, nonfarm wage and salaried employment on a place-of-work basis fell by 6,800 jobs over the month (or -2.4 percent). Although nonfarm employment traditionally decreases from June to July, as it did again this year, 1990 still brought the highest July level ever recorded, with an employment level of 280,700.

The education divisions in services and government offset slight job growth in the remaining private industries. Individuals who are affected by this decline are: cafeteria workers, bus drivers and other seasonal school employees.

The decrease of 800 jobs in private education (in the services industry) offset the increase experienced in other sectors of this industry such as in the hotels and amusements sector, which noted job growth of 600 over the month.

The decrease in employment in the state education division offset the increase in other state government. The hiring of an additional 300 youth during the month of July brings the summer youth employment level to 1,800 statewide. These youth work for private establishments and state agencies participating in the Summer Youth Program.

Local government also experienced an overall job decrease of 5,600 jobs in the local education division because cafeteria workers, bus drivers and other seasonal school employees are not working during the summer months in this division.

The construction industry continued an upward seasonal swing with the addition of 300 jobs. The building sector captured half of this job growth while the other half was captured by highway and street and special trade contractors sectors.

The South Dakota labor force in July was 369,100. There were 354,600 South Dakotans employed and 14,500 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, remaining the same as the June rate.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1990 (1)				July 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	126,900,000	119,954,000	6,945,000	5.5(3)	126,238,000	119,502,000	6,736,000	5.3
South Dakota	369,100	354,600	14,500	3.9	367,900	353,200	14,700	4.0
Sioux Falls MSA	74,711	72,691	2,020	2.7	74,485	71,871	2,614	3.5
Rapid City MSA	40,532	39,225	1,307	3.2	41,158	39,738	1,420	3.5
Aurora	1,539	1,520	19	1.2	1,485	1,473	12	.8
Beadle	9,423	9,066	357	3.8	9,400	9,075	325	3.5
Bennett	1,555	1,443	112	7.2	1,480	1,426	54	3.6
Bon Homme	3,660	3,634	26	.7	3,616	3,592	24	.7
Brookings	15,357	14,550	807	5.3	15,072	14,332	740	4.9
Brown	19,198	18,156	1,042	5.4	19,679	18,389	1,290	6.6
Brule	2,823	2,754	69	2.4	2,794	2,732	62	2.2
Buffalo	547	441	106	19.4	538	438	100	18.6
Butte	3,493	3,344	149	4.3	3,408	3,320	88	2.6
Campbell	1,129	1,112	17	1.5	1,204	1,196	8	.7
Charles Mix	4,142	3,927	215	5.2	4,054	3,859	195	4.8
Clark	2,161	2,038	123	5.7	2,319	2,008	311	13.4
Clay	6,946	6,509	437	6.3	6,929	6,634	295	4.3
Codington	12,442	12,046	396	3.2	12,449	11,905	544	4.4
Corson	1,719	1,245	474	27.6	1,592	1,257	335	21.0
Custer	4,980	4,926	54	1.1	4,579	4,537	42	.9
Davison	9,548	9,313	235	2.5	9,686	9,516	170	1.8
Day	3,423	3,302	121	3.5	3,629	3,420	209	5.8
Deuel	2,339	2,233	106	4.5	2,316	2,252	64	2.8
Dewey	2,370	1,933	437	18.4	2,294	1,983	311	13.6
Douglas	1,764	1,727	37	2.1	1,823	1,795	28	1.5
Edmunds	2,170	2,095	75	3.5	2,325	2,241	84	3.6
Fall River	3,565	3,459	106	3.0	3,655	3,551	104	2.8
Faulk	1,197	1,180	17	1.4	1,239	1,225	14	1.1
Grant	4,457	4,293	164	3.7	4,508	4,352	156	3.5
Gregory	2,409	2,364	45	1.9	2,582	2,488	94	3.6
Haakon	1,223	1,199	24	2.0	1,251	1,201	50	4.0
Hamlin	2,629	2,523	106	4.0	2,534	2,468	66	2.6
Hand	2,039	2,002	37	1.8	2,094	2,058	36	1.7
Hanson	1,598	1,527	71	4.4	1,613	1,589	24	1.5
Harding	838	799	39	4.7	873	833	40	4.6
Hughes	8,475	8,165	310	3.7	8,553	8,322	231	2.7
Hutchinson	4,349	4,291	58	1.3	4,584	4,484	100	2.2
Hyde	859	827	32	3.7	906	886	20	2.2
Jackson	1,992	1,878	114	5.7	1,870	1,802	68	3.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1990 (1)				July 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,251	1,197	54	4.3	1,186	1,170	16	1.3
Jones	752	728	24	3.2	753	743	10	1.3
Kingsbury	2,818	2,775	43	1.5	2,932	2,856	76	2.6
Lake	5,105	4,883	222	4.3	5,144	4,871	273	5.3
Lawrence	12,921	12,518	403	3.1	12,164	11,669	495	4.1
Lincoln	6,946	6,815	131	1.9	7,446	7,213	233	3.1
Lyman	1,733	1,602	131	7.6	1,716	1,630	86	5.0
McCook	3,006	2,907	99	3.3	3,027	2,949	78	2.6
McPherson	1,655	1,610	45	2.7	1,584	1,540	44	2.8
Marshall	2,384	2,309	75	3.1	2,456	2,332	124	5.0
Meade	8,926	8,693	233	2.6	9,337	8,826	511	5.5
Mellette	837	759	78	9.3	858	812	46	5.4
Miner	1,809	1,759	50	2.8	1,678	1,634	44	2.6
Minnehaha	74,711	72,691	2,020	2.7	74,485	71,871	2,614	3.5
Moody	3,452	3,077	375	10.9	3,380	3,195	185	5.5
Pennington	40,532	39,225	1,307	3.2	41,158	39,738	1,420	3.5
Perkins	2,646	2,523	123	4.6	2,545	2,513	32	1.3
Potter	1,624	1,566	58	3.6	1,573	1,547	26	1.7
Roberts	4,570	4,378	192	4.2	4,622	4,383	239	5.2
Sanborn	1,169	1,115	54	4.6	1,133	1,107	26	2.3
Shannon	2,198	1,574	624	28.4	1,922	1,521	401	20.9
Spink	3,728	3,551	177	4.7	3,714	3,592	122	3.3
Stanley	1,431	1,373	58	4.1	1,560	1,480	80	5.1
Sully	846	829	17	2.0	854	842	12	1.4
Todd	2,624	2,357	267	10.2	2,527	2,352	175	6.9
Tripp	3,446	3,351	95	2.8	3,569	3,489	80	2.2
Turner	6,015	5,935	80	1.3	4,450	4,384	66	1.5
Union	6,769	6,276	493	7.3	5,847	5,530	317	5.4
Walworth	3,007	2,934	73	2.4	3,110	2,950	160	5.1
Yankton	10,720	10,431	289	2.7	11,119	10,826	293	2.6
Ziebach	1,107	991	116	10.5	1,168	1,040	128	11.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.5 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

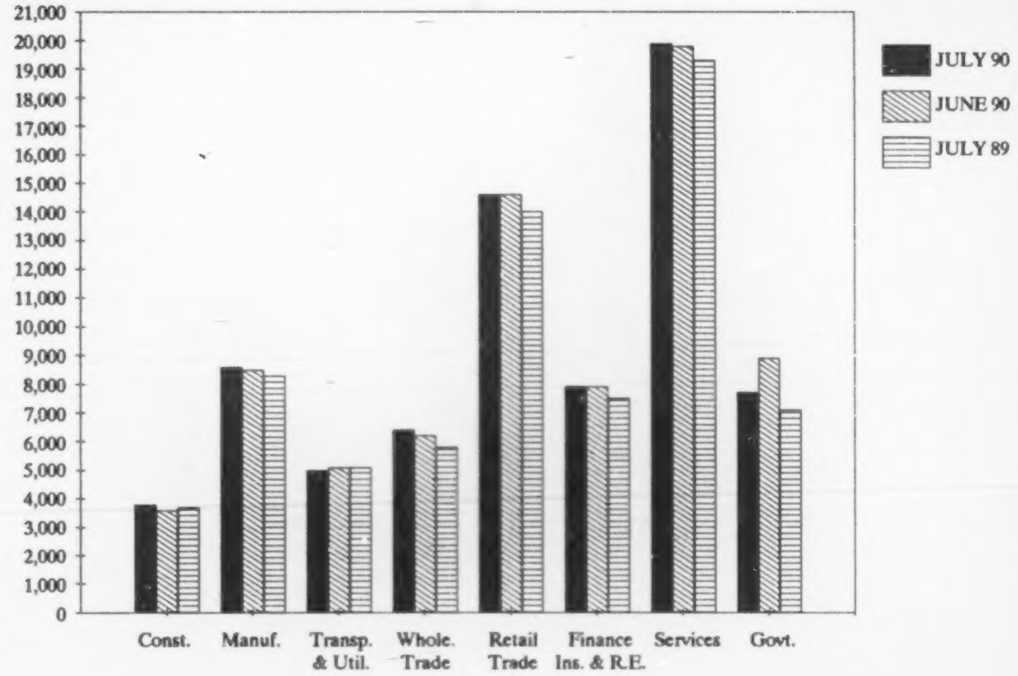
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	280,700	287,500	276,900	-2.4	1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	223,400	223,700	220,000	-.1	1.5
GOODS PRODUCING	47,900	47,500	47,000	.8	1.9
MINING	3,000	2,900	2,800	3.4	7.1
CONSTRUCTION	12,200	11,900	12,000	2.5	1.7
MANUFACTURING	32,700	32,700	32,200	.0	1.6
Durable Goods	18,900	18,900	18,600	.0	1.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	11,000	11,000	10,900	.0	.9
Nondurable Goods	13,800	13,800	13,600	.0	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	7,200	7,300	7,100	-1.4	1.4
Printing & Publishing	3,000	3,000	3,000	.0	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	232,800	240,000	229,900	-3.0	1.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,300	13,400	13,400	-.7	-.7
Transportation	7,800	7,900	7,800	-1.3	.0
Communication	3,000	3,100	3,200	-3.2	-6.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
TRADE	76,800	76,600	75,200	.3	2.1
Wholesale Trade	18,700	18,600	18,600	.5	.5
Durable Goods	8,600	8,500	8,600	1.2	.0
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,100	10,000	.0	1.0
Retail Trade	58,100	58,000	56,600	.2	2.7
General Merchandise/Apparel	9,600	9,600	9,500	.0	1.1
Food Stores	9,000	8,800	8,400	2.3	7.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,600	16,500	16,000	.6	3.8
Finance	10,900	10,900	10,400	.0	4.8
Depository Institutions	6,100	6,100	5,800	.0	5.2
Nondepository Institutions	4,100	4,100	4,000	.0	2.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
SERVICES	68,800	69,700	68,400	-1.3	.6
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	10,300	9,700	10,200	6.2	1.0
Personal and Business	7,900	8,200	8,100	-3.7	-2.5
Medical and Health Services	26,100	26,200	25,900	-.4	.8
Hospitals	12,000	11,900	11,800	.8	1.7
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,000	14,300	14,100	-2.1	-.7
Educational Services	3,700	4,500	3,600	-17.8	2.8
Social Services	5,200	5,300	4,800	-1.9	8.3
Membership Organizations	8,100	8,200	8,400	-1.2	-3.6
GOVERNMENT	57,300	63,800	56,900	-10.2	.7
Federal	11,000	11,200	11,000	-1.8	.0
State	16,100	16,900	16,100	-4.7	.0
State Education	5,200	6,200	4,900	-16.1	6.1
Local	30,200	35,700	29,800	-15.4	1.3
Local Education	14,200	19,800	14,000	-28.3	1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

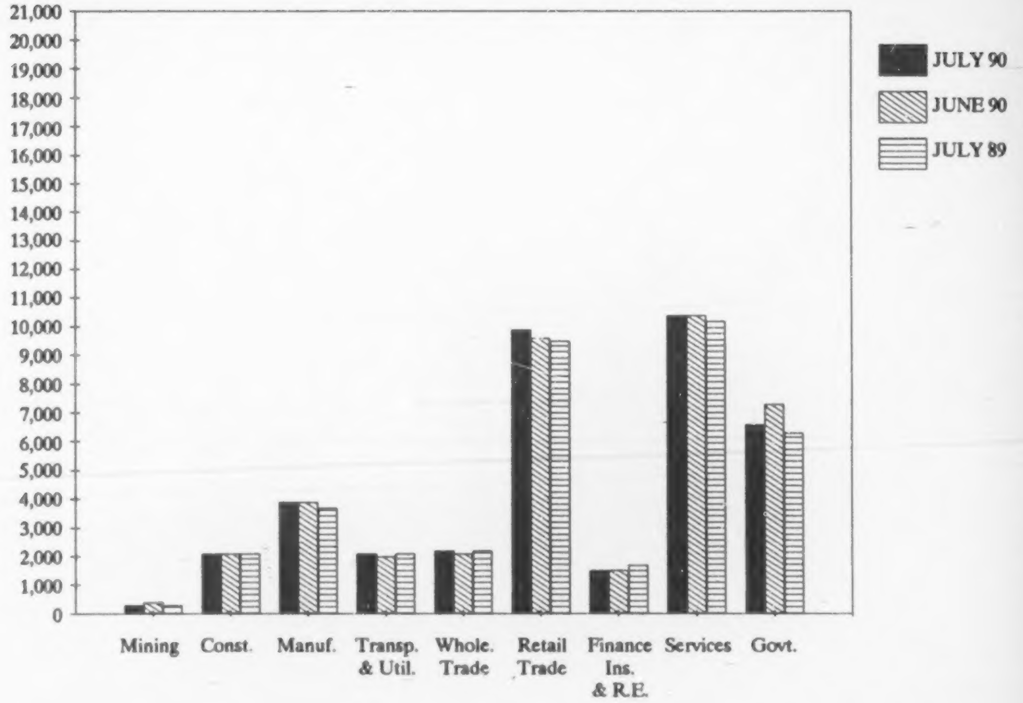


	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	74,000	74,700	70,900	-.9	4.4
GOODS PRODUCING	12,500	12,200	12,100	2.5	3.3
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	3,800	3,600	3,700	5.6	2.7
MANUFACTURING	8,600	8,500	8,300	1.2	3.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,500	62,500	58,800	-1.6	4.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,000	5,100	5,100	-2.0	-2.0
TRADE	21,000	20,800	19,800	1.0	6.1
Wholesale	6,400	6,200	5,800	3.2	10.3
Retail	14,600	14,600	14,000	.0	4.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,900	7,900	7,500	.0	5.3
SERVICES	19,900	19,800	19,300	.5	3.1
GOVERNMENT	7,700	8,900	7,100	-13.5	8.5

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	39,000	39,300	38,100	-.8	2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	6,300	6,400	6,100	-1.6	3.3
MINING	300	400	300	-25.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,100	2,100	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,900	3,700	.0	5.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	32,700	32,900	32,000	-.6	2.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,100	2,000	2,100	5.0	.0
TRADE	12,100	11,700	11,700	3.4	3.4
Wholesale	2,200	2,100	2,200	4.8	.0
Retail	9,900	9,600	9,500	3.1	4.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,700	.0	-11.8
SERVICES	10,400	10,400	10,200	.0	2.0
GOVERNMENT	6,600	7,300	6,300	-9.6	4.8

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Total Private	187,200	187,100	184,900	34.9	34.2	34.0
Mining	2,400	2,400	2,400	45.6	42.9	42.4
Construction	10,000	9,700	10,000	44.2	43.8	42.0
Manufacturing	24,800	24,700	24,500	40.8	41.8	41.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,200	11,300	11,100	39.3	38.4	38.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67,500	67,400	65,900	32.4	32.0	32.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,500	12,500	12,000	38.0	35.3	37.0
Services	58,800	59,100	59,000	31.6	30.6	29.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Total Private	$269.78	$265.05	$255.68	$7.73	$7.75	$7.52
Mining	561.79	516.52	523.64	12.32	12.04	12.35
Construction	426.97	420.48	393.54	9.66	9.60	9.37
Manufacturing	339.05	350.28	344.45	8.31	8.38	8.28
Transportation & Public Utilities	451.16	432.00	421.25	11.48	11.25	10.97
Wholesale & Retail Trade	203.80	207.04	194.85	6.29	6.47	6.07
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	318.82	285.58	300.81	8.39	8.09	8.13
Services	231.31	223.38	212.18	7.32	7.30	7.12

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	6,100	6,000	6,000	42.4	43.2	45.9
Rapid City MSA	3,000	2,900	2,800	41.7	45.4	38.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	$368.03	$377.14	$395.20	$8.68	$8.73	$8.61
Rapid City MSA	384.89	416.32	325.40	9.23	9.17	8.43

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Sex, Total	1,666	1,498	2,033
Male	627	608	795
Female	1,039	890	1,238
Race, Total	1,666	1,498	2,033
White	1,283	1,193	1,648
Nonwhite	383	305	385
Age, Total	1,666	1,498	2,033
Under 45	1,144	1,062	1,449
Over 45	522	436	584
[2]Industry, Total	1,666	1,498	2,033
Mining	15	25	13
Construction	80	90	113
Manufacturing	369	423	624
Transportation & Public Utilities	61	65	79
Trade	357	268	442
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	55	57	69
Services	616	486	552
Government	113	84	141
[2]Occupation	1,666	1,498	2,033
Professional & Managerial	386	307	380
Clerical and Sales	433	377	464
Services	278	192	286
Processing	38	44	41
Machine Trade	56	48	41
Benchwork	211	268	422
Structural Work	125	133	214
Other	139	129	185
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,666	1,498	2,033
1-2 Weeks	395	302	464
3-4 Weeks	270	224	268
5-14 Weeks	647	565	813
15 Weeks & Over	354	407	488

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,055	1,296	1,269	-18.6	-16.9
B. Weeks Compensated	6,778	6,161	8,005	10.0	-15.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$535,071	$546,670	$583,042	-2.1	-8.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$45,612,973	$44,675,555	$43,282,797	2.1	5.4
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	10,347	4,127	9,430	150.7	9.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	6,038	6,593	5,435	-8.4	11.1
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	7,853	14,931	7,052	-47.4	11.4

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	July 1990
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$63,201

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

From the Division of Labor and Management

Question: State and federal child labor laws limit the hours that may be worked by a minor under 16 on school days and during school weeks. If school is in session only part of a week, or if the student has an entire week off during the school year, is it permissible to increase the number of hours worked by an employee under 16 on those days or during that week?

Answer: Under state regulation, no child under 16 may be employed for more than eight hours in any day or 40 hours in any week. Under age 14, children may be employed only when public school is not in session and in no case after 7 p.m. Under federal regulation, any week in which school is in session is considered a school week. That means a week in which school is in session only part of the week is considered a school week. Any week in which school is not in session, such as Christmas break, is not considered a school week. Also under federal regulation, children 14 and 15 years of age may be employed outside of school hours for no more than three hours on a school day, 18 hours in a school week, eight hours on a non-school day or 40 hours in a non-school week. They may not begin work before 7 a.m. or end after 7 p.m., except from June 1 through Labor Day when evening hours are extended to 9 p.m.

Additional Questions Regarding Wage and Hour Issues Can Be Directed to the Division of Labor and Management by calling (605) 773-3681

Question: South Dakota is an "at will" state. What is meant by that term?

Answer: SDCL 60-4-4 provides: an employment having no specified term may be terminated at the will of either party on notice to the other, unless otherwise provided by statute. This basically means the employment relationship can be terminated for no reason at all. The exceptions to this are the discrimination statute, an employment contract or violation of public policy.

Question: Are employers required to pay overtime to an employee who works more than eight hours a day or more than 40 hours a week?

Answer: The state does not have a law that requires payment of overtime. This is a federal requirement. If a business does not come under federal regulation, there is no overtime requirement. If the business is under federal regulation, the federal Wage and Hour Office should be contacted to obtain specific overtime requirements.

Question: In cases where state and federal law differ, which law should the employer follow?

Answer: In such cases, the employer should follow the law that is more restrictive; that is, the law that would allow the employer to be in compliance with both laws. An example of this: the federal law provides a 45 percent tip credit for tipped employees but the state only allows 40 percent. An employer using the federal tip credit of 45 percent is in violation of the state law that allows only 40 percent. By following the state law and using a 40 percent tip credit, the employer is in compliance with both state and federal law.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	130.4	129.9	124.4	0.4	4.8
Industrial Production Index[2]	109.9	109.9	107.8	0.0	1.9
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$149,506	$147,824	$145,389	1.1	2.8
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,148	1,179	1,424	-2.6	-19.4
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	10.00	10.00	10.98	0.0	-8.9

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

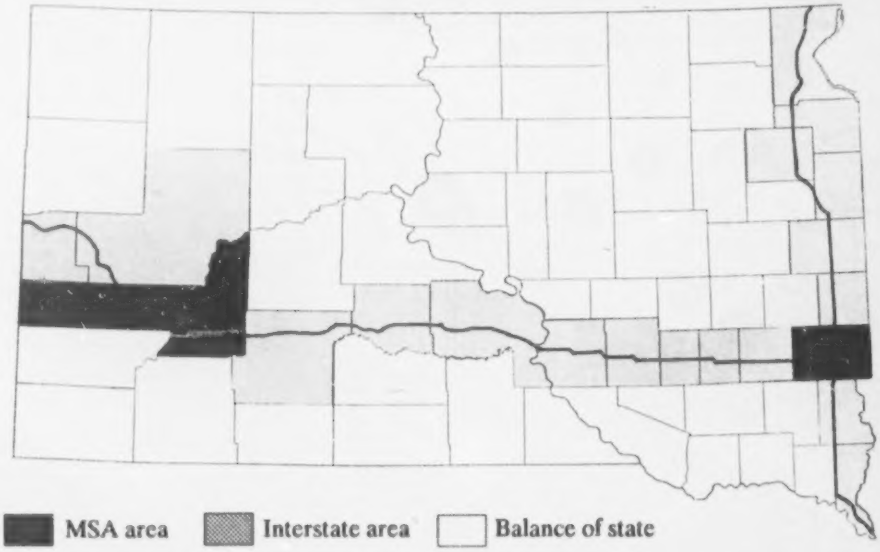
August 1990 Published September 1990

Correlations between interstate highways and economic growth

South Dakota has undergone many changes in population and employment since the interstate systems made their way into the state. The existence of I-29 and I-90 cannot, of course, be credited with all the growth noted in the state--but there are some interesting correlations.

The availability of a good road transportation system, particularly four-lane systems which reduce travel time and thus transportation costs, is often a prime consideration in economic development efforts. Employers seek areas which offer the convenience and efficiency of four-lane systems, and economic developers in areas which do not offer that bonus often face a bigger challenge in attracting employers.

In this article, we will look at some of the possible correlations between the existence of the interstates and economic growth in South Dakota by dividing the state into three major areas. One area will include the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) counties of Minnehaha and Pennington which are supported by interstate systems (hereon referred to as the MSA area). The second area (referred to as the interstate area) will be the remaining South Dakota counties which are supported by an interstate; and the third area will be the counties which are not supported by an interstate (hereon referred to as the balance of state). The map below shows each of these areas and the counties that are included.



The population of South Dakota increased 7.3 percent from 1970 to 1989. Between 1950 and 1970, during the 'pre-interstate days' when only portions of the interstates were a reality, the population rose a mere 2.1 percent. The increase since 1970 has occurred in the MSA area and the interstate area. The MSA area has enjoyed a 37 percent increase in population, and the population of the interstate area increased eight percent. Meanwhile, the balance of the state suffered a six percent decline in population.

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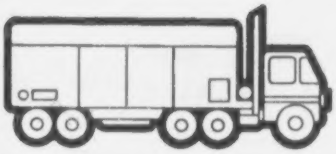
Impacts more noticeable in labor force

The labor force of South Dakota has seen even more substantial gains since 1970 than the population has, increasing from 271,705 in 1970 to 361,008 in 1989--a 33 percent increase. Of that increase, 56 percent was in the MSA area; 28 percent was in the interstate area; and only 16 percent of the growth was in the balance of the state.

Growth in areas accessed by the interstate systems is even more noticeable in nonfarm employment. Statewide, nonfarm wage and salary employment has increased 57 percent since 1970, compared to an increase of 46 percent from 1950 to 1970. Of the three areas used for comparison purposes in this article, the MSA area led the pack in nonfarm employment growth since 1970. In fact, nonfarm employment in that area more than doubled during the 20-year period, increasing 102 percent. Meanwhile, the interstate area noted growth of 55 percent, compared to 33 percent growth in the balance of the state.



Looking at the state's nonfarm industries individually, ties between the availability of the interstate systems and the transportation industry are probably the most obvious, especially among long-distance and local trucking firms, courier services, and warehousing and storage facilities. The MSA area has enjoyed a 57 percent increase in transportation, communication and public utilities employment since 1970. The interstate area also noted an increase, at 26 percent. But this industry's employment in the balance of the state has noted a decline since 1970--of three percent.

The health of the trade industry is also tied to the availability of good highway systems--for receiving and sending merchandise promptly and cost effectively and for attracting consumers. The wholesale division is especially reliant, with the profitability of businesses like wholesale distributors of auto parts, raw farm products and bulk petroleum, livestock markets and nurseries depending heavily on the efficient shipment of their produce.

In the retail division, the timely receipt of merchandise from suppliers (much of which is received on trucks) is vital. This industry is also dependent upon the availability of transportation in that shopping patterns of consumers are closely related to the availability of handy access for that portion who shop outside their home community. Tourism-related businesses, such as gift and novelty shops and restaurants, have also benefited since I-29 and I-90 have improved transportation in our state for tourists.

On the trade front, the MSA area has faired the best, with employment increasing 96.1 percent since 1970. But again, performance in the interstate area surpassed the balance of the state, with employment increases of 52.2 percent and 32.0 percent, respectively.

Another major industry which is reliant on the willingness of consumers to travel is the services industry. All three areas have reaped the benefits of the services boom. In the interstate area, employment in the services industry increased 81.7 percent from 1970 to 1989, followed by the balance of the state at 71.1 percent. But the biggest growth was found in the MSA area, where services employment was 173 percent greater in 1989 than in 1970. The MSA counties have especially expanded in the offering of health care services, and in fact have become regional centers for hospital and other types of health care. The convenience of the interstates has no doubt helped encourage people to seek not only the expert routine care available in those areas, but also the specialized, highly technical care which previously was not available within the state. The lure of tourists that the interstates have served has also impacted the services industry, in such businesses as hotels and motels, camps, and amusement and recreation facilities.

Manufacturing--growth in the fast lane

For many manufacturing employers, production and sales of goods are dependent upon cost-efficient transportation as well. Raw products, supplies and sub-assemblies often must be trucked in, and finished products are often shipped out on trucks. Again, location in areas accessible by the interstates is a plus for those employers. Since 1970, manufacturing employment in the interstate area has outshined the other areas, increasing a whopping 266 percent. Meanwhile, the MSA area and the balance of the state noted manufacturing growth of 53.9 percent and 79.4 percent, respectively.

It also seems logical that the availability of the interstates has expedited growth in other, more indirect ways. Economic growth in an area does not occur unless potential employers are assured that either an adequate labor supply already exists in the area or that workers will move to the area or commute to the area to work. Interstates 29 and 90 in the Sioux Falls area, and I-90 in the Rapid City area, have no doubt played their part in the growth of those areas, as workers from outlying communities like Crooks, Tea, Black Hawk and Piedmont--many of whom use the interstates--have commuted to work.

And when general economic growth occurs in an area and the availability of jobs attracts more people to the area, growth in such industries as real estate and construction follows. So while there is no quantifiable way to measure the direct impact that the interstates have had on South Dakota's economy, there do seem to be some definite correlations--and it seems quite probable that they have helped it.

SPEED
LIMIT
65

So the next time you pull onto either I-29 or I-90 from one of the many exits across the state, think about some of the other benefits those four-lane systems have brought to South Dakota--besides the ability to set your cruise control at 65 m.p.h.

South Dakota's Labor Market in August

In August 1990, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota was 281,700. This is an increase of 3,600 jobs (or 1.3 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

The industries exhibiting the largest growth over year-ago employment levels were retail trade and services--with the addition of 1,900 and 1,100 jobs, respectively. The divisions registering job growth in the retail trade industry were: eating and drinking establishments; automotive dealers and gas stations; food stores; and general merchandise stores. The majority of the increase in the services industry was found in hotels, motels, and amusements; social and educational services; and health services other than hospitals. After several years of job growth in both the hospital and health services divisions, it appears that growth has somewhat stabilized.

The largest contributing factor to the decrease of 1,100 jobs from year-ago employment levels in state government was the Summer Youth Program. There were approximately 800 Summer Youth Program participants still working in August this year, whereas in August of 1989, there were 1,900 who had not yet completed the number of hours required for participation in the program.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Although the total nonfarm employment level of 281,700 jobs remained stable from July to August, there were some employment fluctuations among the different industries--with a large government decrease offsetting a private employment increase.

A job gain of 600 in the services industry was divided among hotels, motels and amusements and health services, other than hospitals. The job growth in the division of hotels, motels and amusements was fueled by tourists who flock to the state each summer and the addition of extra personnel to accommodate fair goers.

The wholesale trade industry lost approximately 500 jobs over the month. Several employers in this industry hire temporary help during the month of July to detassle seed corn. Such jobs are usually completed in one month, normally during July.

Employment growth of 900 in state education brought about by the beginning of the school year was overshadowed by a decline in the balance of state government, caused by the above mentioned decrease of Summer Youth Program participants.

Local government also posted a decline of 800 jobs. The majority of this decrease was found in local education and can be partially attributed to the ending of summer school, causing a reduction of summer school teachers and also temporary maintenance workers hired during the summer. The employment decrease is as seasonally expected and traditionally happens from July to August.

The South Dakota labor force in August was 368,300. There were 354,300 South Dakotans employed and 14,000 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.8 percent, down slightly from the July rate of 3.9 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	August 1990 (1)				August 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	126,012,000	119,174,000	6,837,000	5.4(3)	125,444,000	119,092,000	6,352,000	5.1
South Dakota	368,300	354,300	14,000	3.8	367,100	351,800	15,300	4.2
Sioux Falls MSA	73,853	72,089	1,764	2.4	73,309	71,182	2,127	2.9
Rapid City MSA	41,157	39,573	1,584	3.8	40,898	39,136	1,762	4.3
Aurora	1,541	1,521	20	1.3	1,490	1,474	16	1.1
Beadle	9,325	9,108	217	2.3	9,204	9,004	200	2.2
Bennett	1,539	1,438	101	6.6	1,476	1,426	50	3.4
Bon Homme	3,636	3,610	26	.7	3,557	3,529	28	.8
Brookings	15,537	14,620	917	5.9	15,257	14,468	789	5.2
Brown	19,528	18,434	1,094	5.6	19,877	18,243	1,634	8.2
Brule	2,959	2,867	92	3.1	2,751	2,717	34	1.2
Buffalo	473	390	83	17.5	530	438	92	17.4
Butte	3,471	3,313	158	4.6	3,453	3,299	154	4.5
Campbell	1,161	1,115	46	4.0	1,178	1,167	11	.9
Charles Mix	4,013	3,873	140	3.5	3,997	3,777	220	5.5
Clark	1,984	1,914	70	3.5	2,221	1,943	278	12.5
Clay	7,284	6,921	363	5.0	6,936	6,576	360	5.2
Codington	12,432	12,051	381	3.1	12,732	11,844	888	7.0
Corson	1,771	1,340	431	24.3	1,634	1,283	351	21.5
Custer	4,855	4,805	50	1.0	4,541	4,465	76	1.7
Davison	9,433	9,256	177	1.9	9,585	9,422	163	1.7
Day	3,488	3,309	179	5.1	3,626	3,417	209	5.8
Deuel	2,393	2,284	109	4.6	2,275	2,222	53	2.3
Dewey	2,189	1,754	435	19.9	2,306	1,987	319	13.8
Douglas	1,690	1,644	46	2.7	1,808	1,780	28	1.5
Edmunds	2,170	2,093	77	3.5	2,321	2,218	103	4.4
Fall River	3,570	3,419	151	4.2	3,609	3,464	145	4.0
Faulk	1,272	1,254	18	1.4	1,325	1,311	14	1.1
Grant	4,312	4,205	107	2.5	4,427	4,328	99	2.2
Gregory	2,367	2,323	44	1.9	2,543	2,486	57	2.2
Haakon	1,199	1,177	22	1.8	1,229	1,204	25	2.0
Hamlin	2,617	2,571	46	1.8	2,585	2,466	119	4.6
Hand	2,021	1,960	61	3.0	2,093	2,054	39	1.9
Hanson	1,510	1,479	31	2.1	1,655	1,547	108	6.5
Harding	879	840	39	4.4	871	862	9	1.0
Hughes	8,520	8,314	206	2.4	8,543	8,284	259	3.0
Hutchinson	4,283	4,235	48	1.1	4,547	4,446	101	2.2
Hyde	886	858	28	3.2	922	906	16	1.7
Jackson	1,970	1,841	129	6.5	1,848	1,798	50	2.7

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	August 1990 (1)				August 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,194	1,163	31	2.6	1,188	1,170	18	1.5
Jones	737	713	24	3.3	741	727	14	1.9
Kingsbury	2,721	2,693	28	1.0	2,904	2,844	60	2.1
Lake	5,193	4,878	315	6.1	5,203	4,875	328	6.3
Lawrence	13,140	12,582	558	4.2	11,961	11,532	429	3.6
Lincoln	7,336	7,165	171	2.3	7,381	7,181	200	2.7
Lyman	1,621	1,494	127	7.8	1,725	1,622	103	6.0
McCook	3,007	2,900	107	3.6	3,033	2,978	55	1.8
McPherson	1,602	1,563	39	2.4	1,566	1,522	44	2.8
Marshall	2,326	2,252	74	3.2	2,390	2,335	55	2.3
Meade	9,868	9,581	287	2.9	9,366	9,036	330	3.5
Mellette	850	773	77	9.1	835	801	34	4.1
Miner	1,592	1,529	63	4.0	1,883	1,631	252	13.4
Minnehaha	73,853	72,089	1,764	2.4	73,309	71,182	2,127	2.9
Moody	3,492	3,181	311	8.9	3,296	3,140	156	4.7
Pennington	41,157	39,573	1,584	3.8	40,898	39,136	1,762	4.3
Perkins	2,543	2,497	46	1.8	2,524	2,483	41	1.6
Potter	1,567	1,532	35	2.2	1,636	1,556	80	4.9
Roberts	4,676	4,470	206	4.4	4,722	4,385	337	7.1
Sanborn	1,215	1,117	98	8.1	1,147	1,138	9	.8
Shannon	2,133	1,597	536	25.1	1,991	1,546	445	22.4
Spink	3,681	3,598	83	2.3	3,626	3,559	67	1.8
Stanley	1,348	1,313	35	2.6	1,499	1,460	39	2.6
Sully	824	802	22	2.7	865	854	11	1.3
Todd	2,589	2,357	232	9.0	2,593	2,375	218	8.4
Tripp	3,399	3,344	55	1.6	3,595	3,503	92	2.6
Turner	4,396	4,276	120	2.7	4,463	4,392	71	1.6
Union	6,646	6,434	212	3.2	6,514	6,204	310	4.8
Walworth	3,059	2,998	61	2.0	3,051	2,957	94	3.1
Yankton	11,085	10,689	396	3.6	11,107	10,795	312	2.8
Ziebach	1,145	1,027	118	10.3	1,147	1,030	117	10.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.6 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

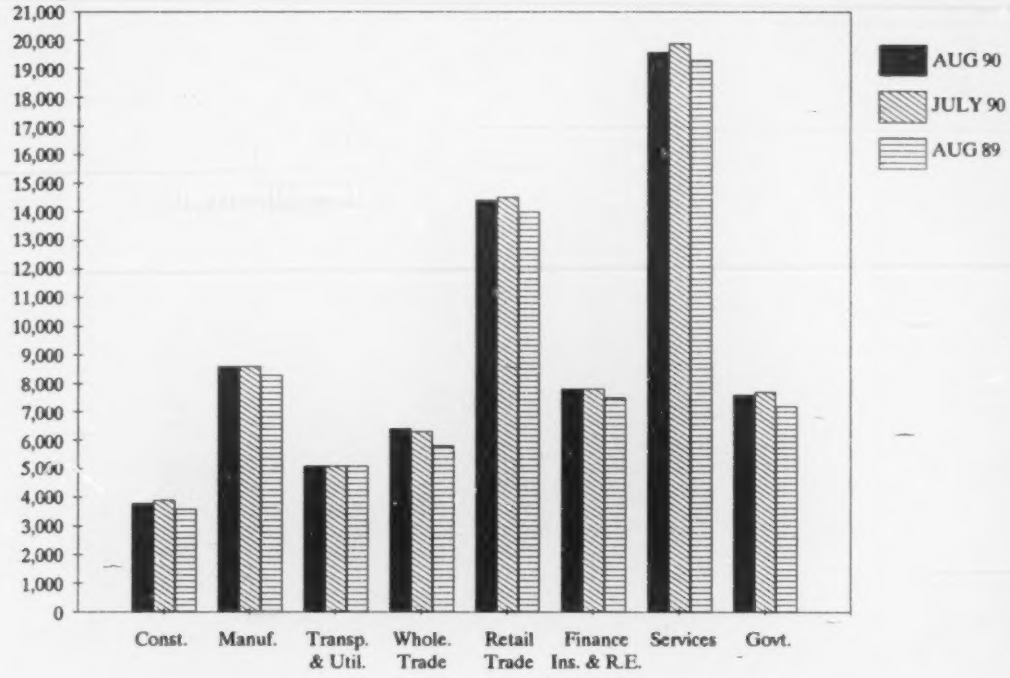
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	281,700	282,000	278,100	-.1	1.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	225,300	224,500	221,000	.4	1.9
GOODS PRODUCING	48,100	47,900	47,100	.4	2.1
MINING	2,900	2,900	2,800	.0	3.6
CONSTRUCTION	12,400	12,200	12,200	1.6	1.6
MANUFACTURING	32,800	32,800	32,100	.0	2.2
Durable Goods	18,800	19,000	18,300	-1.1	2.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,900	11,000	10,700	-.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	14,000	13,800	13,800	1.4	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,200	7,300	2.8	1.4
Printing & Publishing	3,000	3,000	3,000	.0	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	233,600	234,100	231,000	-.2	1.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,400	13,200	13,400	1.5	.0
Transportation	7,800	7,700	7,900	1.3	-1.3
Communication	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
TRADE	77,400	77,500	75,500	-.1	2.5
Wholesale Trade	18,900	19,400	18,900	-2.6	.0
Durable Goods	8,800	8,700	8,700	1.1	1.1
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,700	10,200	-5.6	-1.0
Retail Trade	58,500	58,100	56,600	.7	3.4
General Merchandise/Apparel	9,800	9,600	9,600	2.1	2.1
Food Stores	8,700	8,900	8,300	-2.2	4.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,500	16,600	16,200	-.6	1.9
Finance	10,900	10,900	10,600	.0	2.8
Depository Institutions	6,000	6,100	5,800	-1.6	3.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,100	4,200	2.4	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	4,000	3,900	-2.5	.0
SERVICES	69,900	69,300	68,800	.9	1.6
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	10,600	10,200	10,300	3.9	2.9
Personal and Business	8,100	8,100	8,200	.0	-1.2
Medical and Health Services	26,300	26,100	26,200	.8	.4
Hospitals	11,900	12,000	12,000	-.8	-.8
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,400	14,100	14,200	2.1	1.4
Educational Services	3,900	3,900	3,700	.0	5.4
Social Services	5,200	5,200	4,800	.0	8.3
Membership Organizations	8,300	8,200	8,400	1.2	-1.2
GOVERNMENT	56,400	57,500	57,100	-1.9	-1.2
Federal	11,100	11,200	11,000	-.9	.9
State	15,900	16,100	17,000	-1.2	-6.5
State Education	6,100	5,200	5,800	17.3	5.2
Local	29,400	30,200	29,100	-2.6	1.0
Local Education	13,600	14,200	13,400	-4.2	1.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

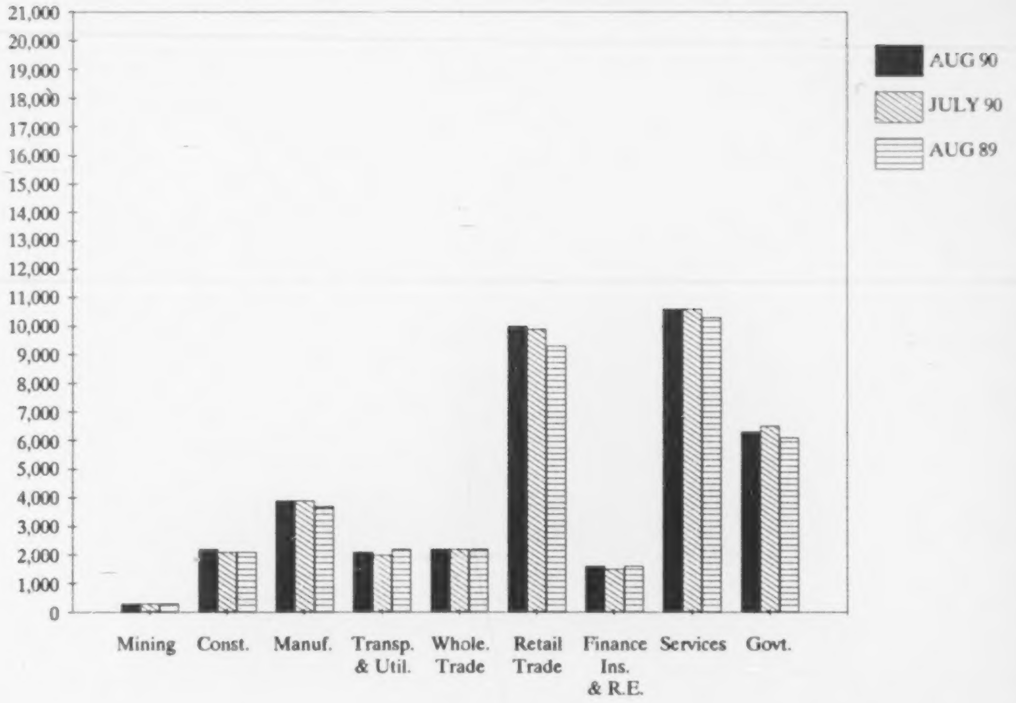


	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	73,400	73,900	70,900	-.7	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	12,500	12,600	12,000	-0.8	4.2
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	3,800	3,900	3,600	-2.6	5.6
MANUFACTURING	8,600	8,600	8,300	0.0	3.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	60,900	61,300	58,900	-0.7	3.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,100	5,100	5,100	0.0	0.0
TRADE	20,800	20,800	19,800	0.0	5.1
Wholesale	6,400	6,300	5,800	1.6	10.3
Retail	14,400	14,500	14,000	-0.7	2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,800	7,800	7,500	0.0	4.0
SERVICES	19,600	19,900	19,300	-1.5	1.6
GOVERNMENT	7,600	7,700	7,200	-1.3	5.6

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	39,200	39,000	37,800	.5	3.7
GOODS PRODUCING	6,400	6,300	6,100	1.6	4.9
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,100	2,100	4.8	4.8
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,900	3,700	.0	5.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	32,800	32,700	31,700	.3	3.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,100	2,000	2,200	5.0	-4.5
TRADE	12,200	12,100	11,500	.8	6.1
Wholesale	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
Retail	10,000	9,900	9,300	1.0	7.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,500	1,600	6.7	.0
SERVICES	10,600	10,600	10,300	.0	2.9
GOVERNMENT	6,300	6,500	6,100	-3.1	3.3

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989
Total Private	189,200	188,200	185,700	33.9	34.7	33.7
Mining	2,400	2,400	2,400	44.8	45.8	42.4
Construction	10,200	10,000	10,100	42.2	44.3	42.9
Manufacturing	25,200	24,800	24,400	40.8	40.7	41.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,300	11,100	11,200	38.8	39.3	38.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67,900	68,100	66,100	31.9	32.8	32.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,500	12,200	36.1	37.4	35.1
Services	59,800	59,300	59,300	29.9	31.0	29.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989
Total Private	$263.40	$270.31	$252.08	$7.77	$7.79	$7.48
Mining	539.39	564.26	516.43	12.04	12.32	12.18
Construction	409.34	427.50	392.96	9.70	9.65	9.16
Manufacturing	339.86	338.62	339.08	8.33	8.32	8.23
Transportation & Public Utilities	432.33	452.34	421.76	11.14	11.51	10.87
Wholesale & Retail Trade	205.44	208.28	195.49	6.44	6.35	6.09
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	294.94	310.05	275.18	8.17	8.29	7.84
Services	222.16	233.43	207.03	7.43	7.53	7.09

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	6,400	6,100	5,900	40.0	42.4	44.4
Rapid City MSA	2,900	3,000	2,800	42.8	42.3	40.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	$350.40	$368.88	$371.63	$8.76	$8.70	$8.37
Rapid City MSA	373.22	392.12	335.20	8.72	9.27	8.38

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989
Sex, Total	1,520	1,666	1,921
Male	613	627	760
Female	907	1,039	1,161
Race, Total	1,520	1,666	1,921
White	1,147	1,283	1,562
Nonwhite	373	383	359
Age, Total	1,520	1,666	1,921
Under 45	1,043	1,144	1,363
Over 45	477	522	558
[2]Industry, Total	1,520	1,666	1,921
Mining	7	15	16
Construction	92	80	100
Manufacturing	257	369	604
Transportation & Public Utilities	58	61	82
Trade	338	357	411
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	67	55	53
Services	581	616	522
Government	120	113	133
[2]Occupation	1,520	1,666	1,921
Professional & Managerial	404	386	385
Clerical and Sales	400	433	446
Services	262	278	247
Processing	41	38	62
Machine Trade	57	56	57
Benchwork	137	211	374
Structural Work	117	125	188
Other	102	139	162
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,520	1,666	1,921
1-2 Weeks	208	395	293
3-4 Weeks	172	270	246
5-14 Weeks	824	647	932
15 Weeks & Over	316	354	450

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,063	1,055	1,303	0.8	-18.4
B. Weeks Compensated	7,904	6,778	9,511	16.6	-16.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$652,598	$535,071	$836,701	22.0	-22.0
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$46,703,105	$45,612,973	$44,098,264	2.4	5.9
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	9,744	10,347	8,421	-5.8	15.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	6,076	6,038	4,509	0.6	34.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	11,357	7,853	8,973	44.6	26.6

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	August 1990
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$78,632

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

From the Division of Labor and Management

A truck driver engaged in a commercial haul of sheep fell asleep at the wheel. The truck left the road, flew through the air 75 feet, and crashed. The driver was seriously injured.

The employer, whose primary business was farming, did not carry worker's compensation insurance, since the South Dakota Worker's Compensation Law provides for an exemption for agricultural employers. The employer owned two trucks, but any commercial hauling was incidental to the farming operation. The truck driver applied for work as a truck driver, and was hired by the employer to drive commercial hauls, but he also spent time working as a farm laborer.

Does this truck driver have a valid claim for worker's compensation, or is the employer exempt from providing this coverage because it is an agricultural business?

The South Dakota Supreme Court said the employer operated a secondary, although small, trucking business for which the truck driver was primarily employed, and he was injured in the pursuit of that employment. The employment was not exempt from the South Dakota Worker's Compensation Act. The court went on to say that when determining whether a claim is within the agricultural exclusion, any doubt as to claimant's status in a borderline case will be resolved in favor or coverage and against exclusion as agricultural labor.

The Supreme Court went on to hold that since there was no worker's compensation insurance, the statute requires that in addition to medical coverage, the amount of the award for any disability payments is twice the amount provided by the act.

In this case, the best protection for all concerned would have been for the accident never to have happened. Employers and employees should begin each day thinking safety.

Anytime you have questions concerning worker's compensation, you should feel free to contact the Division of Labor and Management. Their telephone number is 773-3681. Their address is:

Division of Labor and Management
South Dakota Department of Labor
Kneip Building
700 Governors Drive
Pierre, SD 57501

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Aug. 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	131.6	130.4	124.6	0.9	5.6
Industrial Production Index[2]	109.8	110.0	108.2	-0.2	1.5
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$149,198	$150,049	$146,767	-0.6	1.7
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,127	1,147	1,325	-1.7	-14.9
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	10.00	10.00	10.50	0.00	-4.76

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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